

**Г.З. АЛЕКСЕЕВА, Н.В. ИВАНЕНКО**

**ЛАТИНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-  
СТОМАТОЛОГОВ**

**Витебск  
2018**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ВИТЕБСКИЙ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ОРДЕНА ДРУЖБЫ  
НАРОДОВ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**Г.З. АЛЕКСЕЕВА, Н.В. ИВАНЕНКО**

**ЛАТИНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ  
СТУДЕНТОВ-СТОМАТОЛОГОВ**

Рекомендовано Учебно-методическим объединением по высшему медицинскому, фармацевтическому образованию в качестве учебно-методического пособия для студентов учреждений высшего образования, обучающихся по специальности 1-79 01 07 «Стоматология».

**Витебск  
ВГМУ  
2018**

УДК 616.31-057ю875=124=111  
ББК 81.461:56.6я73  
А33

**Рецензенты:** кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры общего и русского языкознания УО «ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова» А.Н.Деревяго;  
кафедра иностранных языков УО «Витебская государственная академия ветеринарной медицины» (зав. каф. – ст.преп. А.И. Картунова)

**Алексеева, Г.З.**

А 33 **Латинский язык для студентов-стоматологов** = Latin for stomatological students : учеб.-метод. пособие / Г.З. Алексеева, Н.В. Иваненко; под ред. Р.В. Кадушко. – Витебск : ВГМУ, 2018. – 150с.

ISBN 978-985-466-950-2

Учебно-методическое пособие «Латинский язык для студентов-стоматологов» содержит все разделы курса латинского языка: анатомическая, фармацевтическая и клиническая терминология, а также англо-латинский и латинско-английский словари. Кроме того, издание включает краткий грамматический справочник.

Предназначено для студентов 1 курса стоматологического факультета, изучающих латинский язык на английском языке.

УДК 616.31-057ю875=124=111  
ББК 81.461:56.6я73

ISBN 978-985-466-950-2

© Оформление.  
УО «Витебский государственный  
медицинский университет», 2018

## **Preface**

This study guide to Latin is worked out for the overseas students of the stomatological faculty taught in English.

It is composed according to the standard educational program in Latin.

This study guide includes the following parts: phonetics (§§1-2), anatomical terminology (§§3-9), pharmaceutical terminology (§§10-14), clinical terminology (§§15-18), vocabulary (Latin-English and English-Latin) and appendices.

Every grammatical part is followed by the test with the set pattern of performing it.

Авторы данного пособия выражают искреннюю благодарность за консультативную помощь сотрудникам ВГМУ: ассистенту кафедры анатомии человека Кузьменко Александру Викторовичу, аспиранту и ассистенту кафедры общей и клинической фармакологии с курсом ФПК и ПК Павлюкову Роману Александровичу, ассистенту кафедры стоматологии детского возраста и ЧЛХ Кузьменко Елене Викторовне, а также лаборанту 1-ой категории кафедры иностранных языков Лабусовой Наталье Владимировне за компьютерную верстку материалов пособия.

# PHONETICS

## LESSON 1

### § 1. THE ALPHABET

The Latin alphabet is the same as the English one except the letter “Ww”.

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Latin pronunciation</i>	<i>Latin examples and their transcription</i>	<i>English equivalents</i>
A a	a [ʌ]	[ʌ]	vas [vʌs]	vessel
B b	be [be]	[b]	bulbus [bú:lbus]	bulb
C c	tse [tse]	[ts] before <i>e, i, y, ae, oe</i>	cerebrum [tserebrum]	brain
			cito [tsito]	quickly
			caementum [tsementum]	cement
		[k] in other cases	corpus [kɔrpus]	body
			caput [kʌput]	head
			cranium [krʌnium]	skull
D d	de [de]	[d]	dens [dens]	tooth
E e	e [e]	[e]	vertebra [vé:rtebrʌ]	vertebra
F f	ef [ef]	[f]	frontalis [frontā:lis]	frontal
G g	ge [ge]	[g]	genu [gé:nu]	knee
H h	ga [gʌ]	[g]	hepar [gé:pʌr]	liver
I i	i [i]	[i]	incisura [intsizú:rʌ]	incisure
J j	yot [iot]	[i]	jugularis [iuguláris]	jugular

K k	ka [kʌ]	[k]	skeleton [ské:leton]	skeleton
L l	el [el]	[l]	cellula [tsé:lulʌ]	cell
M m	em [em]	[m]	mors [mors]	death
N n	en [en]	[n]	nodus [nó:ðus]	node
O o	o [o]	[o]	coronarius [coronárius]	coronary
P p	pe [pe]	[p]	palpebra [pálpebrʌ]	eyelid
Q q	ku [ku]	is used together with the vowel “u” only and is pronounced like [kv]	Quercus [kvé:rkus]	oak
			quartus [kvá:rtus]	fourth
R r	er [er]	[r]	renalis [rená:lis]	renal
S s	es [es]	[s]	sinus [sí:nus]	sinus, hollow
		[z] between two vowels	incisura [intsizú:rʌ]	incisure
T t	te [te]	[t]	tibia [tí:biʌ]	tibia (shine-bone)
U u	u [u]	[u]	succus [sú:kkus]	juice
V v	ve [ve]	[v]	valvula [vá:lvulʌ]	valve
X x	iks [iks]	[ks]	dexter [dé:kster]	right
Y y	ipsilon [ípsilon]	[i]	gyrus [gí:rus]	gyrus (convolution)
Z z	zeta [zétʌ]	[z]	zygomaticus [zigomátikus]	zygomatic

Letters **Kk**, **Yy** and **Zz** were introduced into Latin from the Greek language and occur only in the loan-words – chiefly of the Greek origin.

## Classification of sounds

The vowels are **a, e, i, o, u, y**. Vowels may be long (marked as follows  $\bar{\phantom{x}}$ ), short (marked as follows  $\text{˘}$ ). The long vowel occupies double time of the short in pronouncing.

For example:

[ā] as in “father”

[ǣ] like the first “a” in “aha”

[ē] as in “they”

[ĕ] as in “met”

[ī] as in “machine”

[ĭ] as in “pin”

[ō] as in “holy”

[ŏ] as in “rob”

[ū] as in “rude”

[ŭ] as in “put”.

Letter combinations **ae, oe** are called diphthongs.

ae	$\rangle$	diaeta [di'etΛ]
oe		oesophagus [ε'zofΛgus]

If each vowel in diphthongs **ae** or **oe** is to be pronounced separately, two dots are placed over the letter **e**: **aër** [á:er] — air, **Aloë** [á:loe] — aloe.

The other letters are consonants: **b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z**.

The letter “**Tt**” is pronounced as [t] without aspiration: **tuberculum** [tuberkulum], **digitus** [digitus]. But in the letter combination “**ti+some other vowel**” “**Tt**” is pronounced as [ts]: **articulatio** [artikulá:tsio], except those cases when before this letter combination consonants “**s**” or “**x**” are placed: **ostium** ['ostium], **mixtio** [mikstio].

The letter combination “**ngu**” has two variants of pronouncing. When after the combination “**ngu**” a vowel is placed, it is pronounced like [ngv]: **lingua** [lingva], **sanguis** [sangvis]. But when after combination “**ngu**” a consonant is placed, it is pronounced like [ngu]: **lingula** [lingula], **angulus** [angulus].

Letter combinations **ph, th, ch, rh** are aspirate and are pronounced as consonants:

**ph** as “f” phalanx [falanks];  
**th** as “t” thorax [toraks];  
**ch** as “h” brachium [brahium];  
**rh** as “r” rhizoma [rizoma].

## § 2. ACCENTUATION RULES

In Latin the second or the third syllable from the end of the word can be stressed. The stress depends on the length or brevity of the second word end syllable: if it is long, it is stressed, if it is short, the third word end syllable is stressed.

The syllable is long:

- 1) by nature. It is shown in the dictionary: cicātrix [si'katriks] (scar), salūbris [sa'lubris] (curative);
- 2) the syllable includes the diphthongs au, eu, ae, oe: amoeba [a'meba], Althaea [al'tea];
- 3) the vowel of the syllable is placed before two or more consonants: papīlla [pa'pilla], procēssus [pro'tsessus] (process). But, when the vowel is placed before two consonants, the first of which is **b, c, d, g, p** or **t** and the second is **l** or **r**, this short vowel is pronounced short: 'vertebra ['vertebra], 'cerebrum ['tserebrum];
- 4) the vowel of the syllable is placed before consonants “x” or “z”: Oryza [o'ri:zʌ] (rice), reflēxus [re'fle:ksus] (reflex).

The syllable is short:

- 1) the vowel of the syllable is placed before another vowel: 'linea ['linea] (line), 'labia ['labia] (lips);
- 2) the vowel of the syllable is placed before letter combinations ch [h], rh [r], th [t], ph [f]: cho'ledochus [ho'ledohus] (bile-excreting), odon'tolīthus [odon'tolitus] (odontolith).

## EXERCISES

**1. Read aloud the following words paying special attention to the vowel pronunciation and accent.**



**A.** 1) anatómia, 2) angína, 3) anomália, 4) artéria, 5) edéntulus, 6) mórbus, 7) analgéticus, 8) dolor, 9) maxilla, 10) maxillaris, 11) mandíbula, 12) mandibularis, 13) gúttur, 14) labium, 15) gingíva, 16) quattuor, 17) dentifricium, 18) peniculus dentarius, 19) dens caninus (angularis), 20) radix, 21) profluvium sanguinis, 22) infusum, 23) palatum, 24) nervus, 25) foramen, 26) tumor, 27) crystallus, 28) digitus, 29) pasta, 30) ligamentum, 31) anterior, 32) lamina, 33) labor, 34) vulnus lacerum, 35) vibex, 36) lacrima, 37) mappa, 38) paries, 39) herba, 40) frontalis, 41) decoctum, 42) dens puerilis, 43) diarrhoea [diarɛΛ], 44) corpus.

**B)** 1) tinctura, 2) officina, 3) arcus, 4) fascia, 5) musculus biceps, 6) charta, 7) medicus, 8) caries, 9) cariosus, 10) canalis, 11) acidum, 12) cystis, 13) physiologia, 14) coronula, 15) medicamentum, 16) facies, 17) bucca, 18) lacrima, 19) convalescentia, 20) convulsio, 21) correctio, 22) costa, 23) coxa, 24) porcellana, 25) corrosio, 26) vulnus, 27) sirupus, 28) saliva, 29) salivarius, 30) pulsus, 31) usus, 32) stabilis, 33) mobilis, 34) instabilis, 35) defensio, 36) digestio, 37) interclusio, 38) superior, 39) sinusitis, 40) deglutio, 41) aegrotus, 42) caementum, 43) anaesthesia, 44) tranquillatorius.

**2. Determine the stressed syllable paying attention to the length or brevity of the last but one vowel.**

**A.** 1) abscessus, 2) caries, 3) facies, 4) osseus, 5) dens molaris, 6) devitalisatio, 7) resectio, 8) diastēma, 9) enamēlum, 10) occlusio, 11) gingivītis, 12) gingivotomīa, 13) periodontītis, 14) odontolīthus, 15) periostītis, 16) granulōma, 17) pulpītis, 18) odontōma, 19) odontorrhagīa, 20) odontogramma, 21) hypaesthesīa, 22) xerostomīa, 23) inferior, 24) superior, 25) palātum, 26) labium, 27) cavitas, 28) gingīva, 29) maxilla, 30) labium leporinum, 31) macrognathīa, 32) micrognathīa, 33) multiplex, 34) neurectomīa, 35) parodontōsis, 36) stomatalgīa, 37) stomatītis, 38) stomatolōgus, 39) xerocheilīa.

**B.** 1) gangraena, 2) diaeta, 3) decoctum, 4) vertebra, 5) cerebrum, 6) medicamentum, 7) remedium, 8) argenteus, 9) calcūlus, 10) chronīcus, 11) orthognatīcus, 12) supragingivālis, 13) parodontālis, 14) mandibŭla, 15) palatīnus, 16) medicamentōsus, 17) calīdus, 18) dens canīnus, 19) dentātus, 20) frontālis, 21) alveōla, 22) sanabīlis, 23) simīlis, 24) ossicŭlum, 25) fissūra, 26) solŭtus, 27) fractūra, 28) mobīlis, 29) sublinguālis, 30) mucōsus.

## **PART 1**

### **ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY**

The term “anatomical” comes from the Greek word “anatomia” which means “to incise”, “to open”. Anatomical terminology includes all names of anatomical terms known at present.

Contemporary Internatinal anatomical nomenclature (Nomina anatomica) was published in Paris in 1955, and shortly named PNA (Paris nomina anatomica). Since then it has been changed and added many times. PNA includes more than 5600 anatomical objects.

In order to use this nomenclature independently and literally it's necessary to acquire appropriate knowledge and skills at the Latin language lessons: to pronounce correctly the terms, to understand their grammar form and sense, to compose Latin anatomical terms with or without a dictionary.

### **§ 3. NOUN**

#### **GRAMMAR CATEGORIES OF NOUNS:**

- 1) dictionary form, 2) gender, 3) number, 4) case, 5) declension.

**Dictionary form.** Every noun in Latin has its dictionary form. This form includes: 1) the noun in the nominative case, 2) the ending of the same noun in the genitive case and 3) the gender of this noun:

for example: gland – glandula, ae f; glandula – nominative case, “ae” – the ending of genitive case and “f” – feminine gender.

**Gender.** In English the names of all living beings are either masculine or feminine, and the names of inanimate objects are neuter. This is called natural gender. But some words have their gender which differs from the one, and this phenomenon is called grammatical gender. Latin has three genders: **masculine** (*m*), **feminine** (*f*), **neuter** (*n*). Names of males are usually masculine and those of females are feminine, but names of things have grammatical gender and may be either masculine, feminine or neuter. The gender can usually be determined by the ending of the word, and must be learned, for without knowing the gender it is impossible to write in Latin correctly.

**Number.** The Latin language has two numbers – singular and plural. Singular number denotes one object; plural – more than one.

**Cases.** There are six cases in Latin:

Nominative – case of the subject;

Genitive – objective with “of” or possessive;

Dative – objective with “to” or “for”;

Accusative – case of direct object;

Ablative – objective with “by”, “from”, “in”, “with”;

Vocative – used when addressing.

But in anatomical terminology only 2 cases are used: nominative and genitive (Nom.; Gen.) ones.

Nominative case answers the question “What’s this?”

Genitive case answers the question “... of what?”

For example: the word combination “the crest of the bone”

crest – crista, ae *f*

bone – os, ossis *n*

If we put the question “What’s this?” to this expression, we should answer: “This is a crest”. It means that in Latin we have to use the word “crest” in the nominative case, that is “crista”.

If we put the question “The crest of what is this?”, we should answer: “This is the crest of the bone”. It means that in Latin we have to use this word with the preposition “of” in the genitive case. That is “of the bone” in English means “ossis” in Latin. So “the crest of the bone” corresponds to Latin “crista ossis”.

**Declension.** Nouns in the Latin language have 5 declensions: the number of the declension is determined by the ending of the noun in the **Genitive case**.

	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>Examples</i>
I declension	-ae	vertebra, ae <i>f</i>
II declension	-i	angulus, i <i>m</i> ; cranium, i <i>n</i>
III declension	-is	os, oris <i>n</i> ; basis, is <i>f</i> ; margo, inis <i>m</i>
IV declension	-us	processus, us <i>m</i> ; cornu, us <i>n</i>
V declension	-ei	facies, ei <i>f</i>

To know the gender of a noun and to determinate its number of declension you must learn Latin dictionary form for every word. Latin noun dictionary form consists of three points:

1. the full form of Nominative singular;
2. the ending of Genitive singular (indicating the number of declension);
3. grammar gender (with the letters “*m*”, “*f*” or “*n*”).

Example: angle – Latin dictionary form is  
angle → angulus, i *m* II declension

<i>Nominative case</i>	<i>Genitive case</i>	<i>Gender</i>
angulus	i	m

We can give description of declension by means of the following table:

<i>Declension</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Example</i>
I	<i>f</i>	a	ae	lingua, ae <i>f</i> – tongue
II	<i>m</i>	us	i	angulus, i <i>m</i> – angle;
		er	i	cancer, cri <i>m</i> – cancer
	<i>n</i>	um	i	cranium, i <i>n</i> – skull;
		on	i	encephalon, i <i>n</i> – brain
III	<i>m, f, n</i>	<i>different (according to the gender rule)</i>	is	pulmo, onis <i>m</i> – lung; basis, is <i>f</i> – base; systema, atis <i>n</i> – system
IV	<i>m</i>	Us	us	sinus, us <i>m</i> – sinus
	<i>n</i>	U	us	genu, us <i>n</i> – knee
V	<i>f</i>	Es	ei	facies, ei <i>f</i> – surface

### Stem of nouns.

Different cases are formed by adding certain case-endings to a fundamental part called the **stem**. It is determined by removing the Genitive ending which indicates the number of declension. Example: systema, systemat-is *n* – the stem of this word is “systemat-“; lingua, lingu-ae *f* – the stem is “lingu-“; encephalon, encephal-i *n* – the stem is “encephal-“.

### LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	lingua, ae <i>f</i>	tongue
2.	mandibŭla, ae <i>f</i>	lower jaw, mandible
3.	maxilla, ae <i>f</i>	upper jaw, maxilla
4.	pulpa, ae <i>f</i>	pulp

5.	vertēbra, ae <i>f</i>	vertebra
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
6.	angŭlus, i <i>m</i>	angle
7.	collum, i <i>n</i>	neck
8.	cranium, i <i>n</i>	skull
9.	dorsum, i <i>n</i>	back
10.	frenŭlum, i <i>n</i>	frenulum
11.	labium, i <i>n</i>	lip
12.	nasus, i <i>m</i>	nose
13.	septum, i <i>n</i>	septum
14.	tubercŭlum, i <i>n</i>	tubercle
15.	vestibŭlum, i <i>n</i>	vestibule, entrance
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
16.	apex, ĭcis <i>m</i>	apex, top, tip
17.	basis, is <i>f</i>	base
18.	canālis, is <i>m</i>	canal
19.	cavĭtas, ātis <i>f</i>	cavity
20.	corpus, ōris <i>n</i>	body
21.	dens, dentis <i>m</i>	tooth
22.	forāmen, ĭnis <i>n</i>	foramen, opening
23.	os, oris <i>n</i>	mouth
24.	radix, ĭcis <i>f</i>	root
25.	tuber, ĕris <i>n</i>	tuber
NOUNS OF THE IV DECLENSION		
26.	arcus, us <i>m</i>	arch
27.	cornu, us <i>n</i>	horn
28.	processus, us <i>m</i>	process
NOUNS OF THE V DECLENSION		
29.	facies, ēi <i>f</i>	surface, face
30.	et	and (conjunction)

## EXERCISES

### 1. Read the following nouns and define their declensions:

1) rima, rimae *f*; 2) angŭlus, anguli *m*; 3) frenŭlum, frenuli *n*; 4) corpus, corpōris *n*; 5) cavĭtas, cavitātis *f*; 6) basis, basis *f*; 7) dens, dentis *m*; 8) cornu, cornus *n*; 9) tubercŭlum, tuberculi

*n*; 10) maxilla, maxillae *f*; 11) radix, radicis *f*; 12) facies, faciei *f*; 13) sulcus, sulci *m*; 14) enamēlum, enameli *n*; 15) os, oris *n*; 16) processus, processus *m*; 17) canālis, canalis *m*; 18) lamīna, laminae *f*; 19) labium, labii *n*; 20) tuber, tuberis *n*; 21) apex, apicis *m*; 22) skelēton, skeleti *n*; 23) arcus, arcus *m*; 24) nasus, nasi *m*; 25) meātus, meatus *m*.

## 2. Write down dictionary form of the nouns, translate the terms into Latin:

*Pattern:* surface of the mouth  
 surface → facies, ei *f* V d.  
 mouth → os, oris *n* III d.  
 Translation: facies oris

1) tuber of the upper jaw, 2) base of the skull, 3) angle of the lower jaw, 4) septum of the nose, 5) arch and body of the vertebra, 6) root of the tongue, 7) surface of a tooth, 8) cavity of a tooth, 9) opening of the top of a tooth, 10) angle of the surface of a tooth.

## 3. Write down dictionary form of each noun, translate the terms into English:

1) apex linguae, 2) corpus mandibūlae, 3) cornu pulpae, 4) vestibulum cavitātis oris, 5) angūlus oris, 6) pulpa dentis, 7) frenūlum labii, 8) dorsum nasi, 9) canālis radīcis dentis, 10) dens maxillae.

## LESSON 2

### § 4. ADJECTIVE

Adjectives denote quality. They are declined like nouns, and fall into two classes:

1. Adjectives of the first and the second declension (the 1<sup>st</sup> group).
2. Adjectives of the third declension (the 2<sup>nd</sup> group).

**Adjectives of the first and the second declensions.** In the dictionary form of these adjectives there are three points: the full form of nominative singular of the masculine gender, ending of nominative singular of the feminine gender and ending of nominative singular of the neuter gender: *long* – *longus*, *a*, *um*; *right* – *dexter*, *tra*, *trum*.

The masculine is declined like “*angulus*” or “*cancer*”, according to the second declension, the feminine like “*lingua*”, according to the first declension and the neuter is declined like “*cranium*” according to the second declension. The stem of adjectives is determined by removing the ending of nominative singular from the feminine gender.

ADJECTIVES OF THE I GROUP						
	I SUBGROUP			II SUBGROUP		
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
Nom. sing.	longus	longa	longum	dexter	dextra	dextrum
Gen. sing.	longi	longae	longi	dextri	dextrae	dextri
Declension	II	I	II	II	I	II
English	long			right		

**Adjectives of the third declension.** They fall into three classes:

1. **Adjectives of three terminations** in the nominative singular, – one for each gender. In the dictionary form of adjectives of three terminations, there are three points: the full form of nominative singular of the masculine gender, ending of nominative singular of the feminine gender and ending of nominative singular of the neuter gender: *sharp* – *acer*, *acris*, *acre*. The stem of adjectives is determined by removing the ending of nominative singular from the feminine gender. It will be *acr*.

2. **Adjectives of two terminations.** In the dictionary form of these adjectives there are two points: the full form of nominative singular of the masculine and feminine gender, which is common for both genders, and the ending of nominative singular of the neuter gender: *short* – *brevis*, *e*. The stem of adjectives is determined by removing the ending of nominative



singular from masculine and feminine gender. In anatomical terminology adjectives of two terminations are more often used.

**3. Adjectives of one termination.** In dictionary form of these adjectives there are two points too: the full form of nominative singular and the ending of genitive singular, both these forms are common for all three genders: *simple* – *simplex*, *icis*. The stem of adjectives is determined by removing genitive ending.

Adjectives of these three classes are declined like nouns of the third declension.

	ADJECTIVES OF 3 TERMINATIONS			ADJECTIVES OF 2 TERMINATIONS		ADJECTIVES OF 1 TERMINATION
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m, f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m, f, n</i>
Nom. sing.	acer	acris	acre	brevis	breve	simplex
Gen. sing.	acris			brevis		simplicis
Declension	III			III		III
English	sharp			short		simple

**NOTA BENE!!!** \* Nouns have five declensions. Adjectives have only three declensions. To agree an adjective with a noun you should remember that a noun and an adjective must have the same gender, number and case. But they can have different declensions!!!

Pay attention to the fact that in Latin noun is always put at the first place, adjective – at the second one. In the English language – on the contrary: the noun follows the adjective.

---

\* Pay attention

EXAMPLES OF AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES  
OF THE 1<sup>ST</sup> GROUP (II, I, II DECLENSIONS) WITH NOUNS

<p>1) transverse sulcus  sulcus – sulcus, i <b>m</b> II declension  transverse – transvers<b>us</b>, a, um <b>II-I-II</b> declensions  Nom. sing.: sulcus transvers<u>us</u>  Gen. sing.: sulci transvers<u>i</u></p>
<p>2) transverse line  line – linea, ae <b>f</b> I declension  transverse – transversus, a, um <b>II-I-II</b> declensions  Nom. sing.: linea transvers<u>a</u>  Gen. sing.: lineae transvers<u>ae</u></p>
<p>3) transverse foramen  foramen – foramen, inis <b>n</b> III declension  transverse – transversus, a, um <b>II-I-II</b> declensions  Nom. sing.: foramen transvers<u>um</u>  Gen. sing.: foraminis transvers<u>i</u></p>

EXAMPLES OF AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES OF THE  
2<sup>ND</sup> GROUP (III DECLENSION) WITH NOUNS

<p>1) frontal sinus  sinus – sinus, us <b>m</b> IV declension  frontal – frontalis, e III declension  Nom. sing.: sinus frontalis<u>i</u>  Gen. sing.: sinus frontalis<u>i</u></p>
<p>2) frontal region  region – regio, onis <b>f</b> III declension  frontal – frontalis, e III declension  Nom. sing.: regio frontalis<u>i</u>  Gen. sing.: regionis frontalis<u>i</u></p>
<p>3) frontal bone  bone – os, ossis <b>n</b> III declension  frontal – frontalis, e III declension  Nom. sing.: os frontale<u>i</u>  Gen. sing.: ossis frontalis<u>i</u></p>

## LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	arteria, ae <i>f</i>	artery
2.	glandula, ae <i>f</i>	gland
3.	plica, ae <i>f</i>	fold, plica
4.	vena, ae <i>f</i>	vein
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
5.	musculus, i <i>m</i>	muscle
6.	nervus, i <i>m</i>	nerve
7.	ramus, i <i>m</i>	ramus, branch
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
8.	margo, inis <i>m</i>	margin, border
9.	os, ossis <i>n</i>	bone
10.	pars, partis <i>f</i>	part
11.	regio, onis <i>f</i>	region
NOUNS OF THE IV DECLENSION		
12.	ductus, us <i>m</i>	duct
13.	plexus, us <i>m</i>	plexus
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS		
14.	dexter, tra, trum	right
15.	hyoideus, a, um	hyoid (bone)
16.	hypoglossus, a, um	hypoglossal (nerve)
17.	massetericus, a, um	masseteric (artery, nerve)
18.	masticatorius, a, um	masticatory (surface, muscle)
19.	palatinus, a, um	palatal
20.	sinister, tra, trum	left
ADJECTIVES OF THE III DECLENSION		
21.	alveolaris, e	alveolar
22.	buccalis, e	buccal
23.	dentalis, e	dental
24.	frontalis, e	frontal
25.	lateralis, e	lateral
26.	salivarius, a, um	salivary
27.	sublingualis, e	sublingual

## EXERCISES

### 1. Read the following adjectives and define their declension and gender:

- 1) alveolāris, 2) buccāle, 3) dextrum, 4) hyoideum, 5) hypoglossa, 6) laterālis, 7) magnus, 8) palatīnum, 9) simplex, 10) sinister, 11) frontale, 12) carotica, 13) masticatorium, 14) sinistra.

### 2. Agree the following adjectives with nouns and decline them in Nom. and Gen. singular:

<i>Pattern:</i>	buccal artery
	buccal → buccalis, e III d.
	artery → arteria, ae f I d.
	N.s.: arteria buccalis
	G.s.: arteriae buccalis

- 1) buccal (ramus (branch), region);  
2) sublingual (gland, vein, duct);  
3) palatal (bone, process, gland);  
4) masticatory (surface, muscle);  
5) (alveolar, right) part;  
6) (salivary, alveolar) gland;  
7) (hyoid, frontal) bone.

### 3. Give dictionary form of each term and decline word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular. See the pattern of exercise 2:

- 1) sublingual fold, 2) lateral part, 3) masticatory surface, 4) hyoid bone, 5) masseteric artery, 6) palatal opening, 7) sublingual duct, 8) right margin, 9) dental arch, 10) left ramus (branch), 11) palatal canal, 12) dental plexus, 13) alveolar vein, 14) hypoglossal nerve.

### 4. Translate into Latin:

<p><i>Pattern:</i> right region of palatal bone dexter, tra, trum regio, onis <i>f</i> III d. palatinus, a, um os, ossis <i>n</i> III d. <i>Translation:</i> regio dextra ossis palatini</p>
--

1) left margin of a tooth, 2) frontal bone of the skull, 3) horn of hyoid bone, 4) masticatory muscle of the mouth, 5) lateral surface of the tongue, 6) artery of masticatory muscle, 7) left region of palatal surface, 8) duct of salivary gland, 9) branch of hypoglossal nerve.

## LESSON 3

### § 5. DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison – positive, comparative, and superlative. The comparative degree is regularly formed by adding the suffix “-ior” for the adjectives of the masculine and feminine genders in the positive degree or the suffix “-ius” for the neuter gender, and the superlative degree – by adding the suffix “-issim-“ and the endings “-us”, “-a”, “-um”, to the stem of the positive degree adjectives.

<i>ENGLISH</i>		<i>LATIN</i>			
		gender case	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Positive degree</i>	long	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	longus	longa	longum
		<i>Gen. sing.</i>	longi	longae	longi
Declension			II	I	II
<i>Comparative degree</i>	longer	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	long-ior		long-ius
		<i>Gen. sing.</i>	long-ior-is		
Declension			III		
			<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Superlative degree</i>	the longest	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	long-issim-us	long-issim-a	long-issim-um
		<i>Gen. sing.</i>	long-issim-i	long-issim-ae	long-issim-i
Declension			II	I	II

In medical terminology there are adjectives which have a comparative degree form but they are used and translated as positive degree adjectives. Their dictionary form is:

<i>Dictionary form</i>	<i>Genitive</i>	<i>English</i>
major ( <i>m, f</i> ), jus ( <i>n</i> )	<b>majoris</b>	great (greater); major
minor ( <i>m, f</i> ), us ( <i>n</i> )	<b>minoris</b>	small (lesser); smaller
superior ( <i>m, f</i> ), ius ( <i>n</i> )	<b>superioris</b>	superior (upper)
inferior ( <i>m, f</i> ), ius ( <i>n</i> )	<b>inferioris</b>	inferior (lower)
anterior ( <i>m, f</i> ), ius ( <i>n</i> )	<b>anterioris</b>	anterior (front)
posterior ( <i>m, f</i> ), ius ( <i>n</i> )	<b>posterioris</b>	posterior (back)

## LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	concha, ae <i>f</i>	concha
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
2.	ligamentum, i <i>n</i>	ligament
3.	palatum, i <i>n</i>	palate
4.	sulcus, i <i>m</i>	sulcus
NOUNS OF THE IV DECLENSION		
5.	sinus, us <i>m</i>	sinus
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS		
6.	caninus, a, um	canine
7.	externus, a, um	external
8.	incisivus, a, um	incisive
9.	internus, a, um	internal
10.	latus, a, um	broad, wide
11.	longus, a, um	long
12.	transversus, a, um	transverse
13.	zygomaticus, a, um	zygomatic
ADJECTIVES OF THE III DECLENSION		
14.	lingualis, e	lingual
15.	longitudinalis, e	longitudinal
16.	articularis, e	articular
17.	maxillaris, e	maxillary
18.	medialis, e	medial
19.	molaris, e	molar
20.	nasalis, e	nasal

21.	premolaris, e	premolar
ADJECTIVES IN THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE		
22.	anterior, ius	anterior
23.	inferior, ius	inferior (lower)
24.	major, jus	greater (great)
25.	minor, us	smaller (small)
26.	posterior, ius	posterior (back)
27.	superior, ius	superior (upper)
ADJECTIVES IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE		
28.	latissimus, a, um	the broadest
29.	longissimus, a, um	the longest
30.	maximus, a, um	the greatest
31.	minimus, a, um	the smallest
32.	supremus, a, um	the highest

## EXERCISES

**1. Define the degree of comparison of adjectives and translate these word combinations into English:**

1) dens incisivus superior, 2) os frontale, 3) frenulum linguale, 4) os zygomaticum, 5) ligamentum articulare, 6) dens caninus inferior, 7) dens molaris dexter, 8) dens premolaris sinister, 9) tuber minus, 10) pars posterior, 11) digitus minimus, 12) cornu majus, 13) foramen minus, 14) labium inferius, 15) facies posterior, 16) linea suprema, 17) musculus maximus.

**2. Give dictionary form of each term and use these word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular:**

<p><i>Pattern:</i> the longest ligament  ligament → ligamentum, i n II d.  the longest → longissimus, a, um  N.s.: ligamentum longissimum  G.s.: ligamenti longissimi</p>
---

1) lingual surface, 2) dental arch, 3) nasal duct, 4) upper incisive tooth, 5) smaller sublingual duct, 6) upper palatal sulcus,



7) lower articular process, 8) upper canine tooth, 9) smaller palatal canal, 10) greater palatal opening, 11) anterior medial surface, 12) anterior lingual gland, 13) upper posterior alveolar opening, 14) smaller zygomatic muscle, 15) anterior longitudinal ligament, 16) the highest nasal concha, 17) posterior upper margin, 18) lower dental arch.

### 3. Write down dictionary form of each term and translate into Latin:

<i>Pattern:</i>	root of the tooth
root →	radix, icis <i>f</i> III d. → Nominative singular
tooth →	dens, ntis <i>m</i> III d. → Genitive singular
	«root» has to be used in nominative;
	«of the tooth» – in genitive
	<b>Translation:</b> radix dentis

1) internal surface of the cavity, 2) ramus of the horn of the pulp, 3) frenulum of the upper lip, 4) lower surface of the tongue, 5) maxillary process of the lower nasal concha, 6) upper longitudinal muscle of the tongue, 7) greater horn of hyoid bone, 8) the broadest muscle of the back, 9) lateral part of the bone, 10) masticatory surface of the tooth.

## LESSON 4

### § 6. NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION

#### General peculiarities:

1) Nouns of all three genders having the ending “-is” in genitive singular belong to the III declension.

2) Stem (=base) of the III declension noun is this noun in the genitive case without the ending “-is”. All the endings of other cases of singular and plural are connected to this stem.

Stem (=base) → <i>Noun</i> in <i>Gen.sing.</i> <b>without</b> the ending <b>-is</b>
---

<b>Nom. sing.</b>	apex	<b>Nom. pl.</b>	apic-es
<b>Gen. sing.</b>	apic-is	<b>Gen. pl.</b>	apic-um

3) Nouns of the III declension can be divided into two groups: parisyllabic and imparisyllabic.

The first one includes nouns having equal number of syllables in the nominative and the genitive cases: *naris, naris f; canālis, canālis m*.

The second one includes nouns having one more syllable in genitive case compared to the nominative case: *apex, apĭcis m; caput, capitis n*.

4) If nouns have only one syllable in the nominative case, full form of the genitive case should be written in the dictionary form: *dens, dentis m; os, ossis n*.

### Rule of genders determination for nouns of the III declension

All masculine gender nouns of the third declension may be grouped according to the following table:

Nom.	Gen.	Example
-o	-onis	pulmo, onis <i>m</i> – lung
-os	-oris	flos, floris <i>m</i> – flower
-or	-oris	flexor, oris <i>m</i> – flexor
-er	-ĕris	trochanter, ĕris <i>m</i> – trochanter
	-tris	venter, tris <i>m</i> – belly
-ex	-icis	apex, apicis <i>m</i> – apex
-es (imparisyllabic)	-is	paries, parietis <i>m</i> – wall

#### Exceptions from the rule of the masculine gender:

os, oris <b>n</b> – mouth	mater, tris <b>f</b> – mater
os, ossis <b>n</b> – bone	gaster, tris <b>f</b> – stomach
cor, cordis <b>n</b> – heart	tuber, ĕris, <b>n</b> – tuber

All feminine gender nouns of the third declension may be grouped according to the following table:

<b>Nom.</b>	<b>Gen.</b>	<b>Examples</b>
-as	-atis	cavitas, ātis <i>f</i> – cavity
-es (parisyllabic)	-is	pubes, pubis <i>f</i> – pubis
-is	-is -idis	basis, is <i>f</i> – base carotis, idis <i>f</i> – carotid artery
-us	-udis	incus, udis <i>f</i> – anvil
consonant +s	consonant+tis	pars, rtis <i>f</i> – part
vowel +x	vowel +īs	radix, ĭcis <i>f</i> – root
-do	-inis	valetudo, ĭnis <i>f</i> – health
-go	-inis	cartilago, inis <i>f</i> – cartilage
-io	-onis	articulatio, onis <i>f</i> – articulation (joint)

Exceptions from the rule of the feminine gender nouns:

pancreas, ātis <b>n</b> – pancreas vas, vasis <b>n</b> – vessel atlas, ntis <b>m</b> – atlas canalis, is <b>m</b> – canal sanguis, inis <b>m</b> – blood dens, dentis <b>m</b> – tooth	thorax, ācis <b>m</b> – thorax coccyx, ygis <b>m</b> – coccygeal bone pharynx, ngis <b>m</b> – pharynx larynx, ngis <b>m</b> – larynx tendo, inis <b>m</b> – tendon margo, inis <b>m</b> – margin, border
---	--

All neuter gender nouns of the third declension may be grouped according to the following table:

<b>Nom.</b>	<b>Gen.</b>	<b>Examples</b>
-en	-inis	foramen, inis <i>n</i> – foramen, opening
-us	-uris -ōris -ēris	crus, cruris <i>n</i> – crus corpus, oris <i>n</i> – body glomus, ēris <i>n</i> – glome
-ur	-ūris -ōris	Sulfur, ūris <i>n</i> – sulphur femur, ōris <i>n</i> – femur
-ma	-ātis	zygoma, ātis <i>n</i> – zygoma
-e	-is	rete, retis, <i>n</i> – net, network

-l	-lis	fel, fellis <i>n</i> – bile, gall
-ar	-āris	calcar, āris <i>n</i> – spur [spə:]
-ut	-itis	caput, ĭtis <i>n</i> – head

Exceptions from the rule of the neuter gender nouns:

ren, renis <b>m</b> – kidney	splen, splenis <b>m</b> – spleen
lien, ĕnis <b>m</b> – spleen	squama, ae <b>f</b> – squama

### LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	arteria, ae <i>f</i>	artery
2.	lingua, ae <i>f</i>	tongue
3.	maxilla, ae <i>f</i>	upper jaw
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
4.	angulus, i <i>m</i>	angle
5.	nasus, i <i>m</i>	nose
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
6.	apex, icis <i>m</i>	apex, tip, top
7.	basis, is <i>f</i>	base
8.	canalis, is <i>m</i>	canal
9.	caput, itis, <i>n</i>	head
10.	cavitas, atis <i>f</i>	cavity
11.	cor, cordis <i>n</i>	heart
12.	dens, dentis <i>m</i>	tooth
13.	foramen, inis <i>n</i>	opening, foramen
14.	margo, inis <i>m</i>	margin, border
15.	os, oris <i>n</i>	mouth
16.	os, ossis <i>n</i>	bone
17.	pars, partis <i>f</i>	part
18.	pulmo, onis <i>m</i>	lung
19.	radix, icis <i>f</i>	root
20.	regio, onis <i>f</i>	region
21.	tuber, eris <i>n</i>	tuber

## EXERCISES

**1. Indicate the gender of nouns according to the endings in Nom. and Gen. cases.**

1) basis, is; 2) caput, itis; 3) pubes, is; 4) os, ossis; 5) canalis, is; 6) foramen, inis; 7) pars, partis; 8) thorax, acis; 9) crus, cruris; 10) atlas, antis; 11) cervix, icis; 12) apex, icis; 13) cor, cordis; 14) cortex, icis; 15) gaster, tris; 16) index, icis; 17) mater, tris; 18) os, oris; 19) paries, ětis; 20) pollex, icis; 21) pulmo, ōnis; 22) trochanter, ěris; 23) venter, tris.

**2. Use the following word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular.**

*Pattern:* left lung  
 Nom.: pulmo sinister  
 Gen.: pulmonis sinistri

1. molar tooth	6. external bone
2. nasal cavity	7. wide opening
3. maxillary cavity	8. anterior part
4. medial margin	9. great canal
5. canine tooth	10. inferior tuber

Remember the following adjectives:

I gr. { canine – caninus, a, um  
 external – externus, a, um  
 wide – latus, a, um

II gr. { molar – molaris, e  
 premolar – premolaris, e  
 nasal – nasalis, e  
 maxillary – maxillaris, e  
 medial – medialis, e

Comp. degree { anterior – anterior, ius  
 great – major, jus  
 inferior – inferior, ius

Table  
of adjectives' endings of the I, II, III declensions (singular)

I group				II group		compar.degree adjectives	
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m, f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m, f</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	us	a	um	is	e	ior	ius
	er						
<i>Gen.</i>	i	ae	i	is		ioris	
<i>Declension</i>	II	I	II	III		III	

**3. Translate into Latin. Take into account that the first term should be used in the nominative case, all other terms after “of” are always used in the genitive one. See pattern of Lesson 3, ex. 3.**

1) margin of the heart; 2) tip (apex) of the nose; 3) angle of the mouth; 4) head of a bone; 5) opening of a duct; 6) cavity of a tooth; 7) region of the lung; 8) region of the left (right) lung; 9) apex of the tongue; 10) part of the root of a tooth; 11) tuber of the upper jaw; 12) base of the heart.

## LESSON 5

### § 7. NOMINATIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

**Table of nouns' endings of the nominative and genitive cases**

Declension	Gender	Nom. sing.	Gen. sing.	Nom. plural	Genitive plural
I	<i>f</i>	a	ae	ae	arum
II	<i>m</i>	us; er	i	i	orum
	<i>n</i>	um; on		a	
III	<i>m, f</i>	<i>different (according to the rule of gender)</i>	is	es	um/ium**
	<i>n</i>			a/ia*	
IV	<i>m</i>	us	us	us	uum
	<i>n</i>	u		ua	
V	<i>f</i>	es	ei	es	erum

***Table of adjectives' endings of the Nominative and Genitive cases***

Group	I group			II group		Compar. degree adj.	
<i>Gender</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m, f</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m, f</i>	<i>n</i>
Nom.sing.	-us,-er	-a	-um	-is	-e	-or	-us
Gen.sing.	-i	-ae	-i	-is		-oris	
<i>Declension</i>	II	I	II	III		III	
Nom.plur.	-i	-ae	-a	-es	-ia	-ores	-ora
Gen.plur.	-orum	-arum	-orum	-ium		-orum	

\* Ending **-ia** is used for some neuter gender nouns:

a) the noun “rete, is *n*, III d.” – network

Nom.plural: retia → networks

b) adjectives of the III declension (2<sup>nd</sup> group) in the neuter gender: dentalis, e; frontalis, e  
Nom.plural: → dentalia; frontalia.

\*\* Ending **-ium** is used for:

a) some neuter gender nouns:

the noun “rete, is *n*, III d.” – network

Gen.plural: retium → of networks

b) nouns if their stem (base) finishes with 2 consonants:

pars, partis *f* → part

Gen.plural: partium → of parts

dens, dentis *m* → tooth

Gen.plural: dentium → of teeth

os, ossis *n* → bone

Gen.plural: ossium → of bones

c) equally syllabled nouns like basis, is *f* → base;

Gen.plural: basium – of bases

canalis, is *m* → canal

Gen.plural: canalium – of canals

d) adjectives of the third declension (2<sup>nd</sup> group)

frontalis, e → Gen:plur.: frontalium (for all genders)

dentalis, e → Gen:plur.: dentalium (for all genders)



**ТАБЛИЦА НА ОТДЕЛЬНОМ ЛИСТЕ**



## LEXICAL MINIMIUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	ala, ae <i>f</i>	wing
2.	fossa, ae <i>f</i>	fossa
3.	gingiva, ae <i>f</i>	gingiva, gum
4.	palpebra, ae <i>f</i>	eyelid
5.	raphe, es <i>f</i>	raphe, seam (on the soft tissues)
6.	rima, ae <i>f</i>	chink, rima, slit
7.	sutura, ae <i>f</i>	suture, seam (on the hard tissues)
8.	vagina, ae <i>f</i>	vagina, sheath
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
9.	alveolus, i <i>m</i>	alveolus
10.	cerebrum, i <i>n</i>	cerebrum; brain
11.	cranium, i <i>n</i>	skull
12.	digitus, i <i>m</i>	finger; digit
13.	enamelum, i <i>n</i>	enamel
14.	nodus, i <i>m</i>	node
15.	nucleus, i <i>m</i>	nucleus
16.	oculus, i <i>m</i>	eye
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
17.	bifurcatio, ōnis <i>f</i>	bifurcation
18.	caput, itis <i>n</i>	head
19.	naris, is <i>f</i>	nostril
20.	vas, vasis <i>n</i>	vessel
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS (I gr.)		
21.	auditivus, a, um	auditory, acoustic
22.	buccinatorius, a, um	buccal (node)
23.	cavernosus, a, um	cavernous
24.	cavus, a, um	caval, hollow
25.	lymphaticus, a, um	lymphatic
26.	opticus, a, um	optic
27.	profundus, a, um	deep, profound
ADJECTIVES OF THE III DECLENSION (II gr.)		
28.	cranialis, e	cranial
29.	lacrimalis, e	lacrimal
30.	sacralis, e	sacral

31.	simplex, icis; simplex – Nom.sing. simplicis – Gen.sing.	simple
-----	--	--------

## EXERCISES

**1. Decline the following words in Nom. and Gen. singular and plural:**

<i>Pattern:</i> finger digitus, i <i>m</i> II decl. N.s.: digitus – finger G.s.: digiti – of finger N.pl.: digiti – fingers G.pl.: digitorum – of fingers	
<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>

1) wing; 2) angle; 3) tuber; 4) surface; 5) part; 6) eye; 7) nostril;  
8) process; 9) eyelid.

**2. Translate the following nouns in plural from English into Latin:**

1) gums; 2) teeth; 3) nodes; 4) glands; 5) vessels; 6) ducts;  
7) roots; 8) lips; 9) digits (fingers); 10) eyelids.

**3. Translate the following nouns in plural from Latin into English:**

1) dentes; 2) vasa; 3) allae; 4) nodi; 5) partes; 6) pulmones;  
7) tubera; 8) ossa; 9) canales; 10) margines.

**4. Give dictionary form of each term and decline word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular and Nom. and Gen. plural:**

<i>Pattern:</i>	lacrimal gland:		
	lacrimal	→	lacrimalis, e II gr.
	gland	→	glandula, ae <i>f</i> I d.

N.s.:	glandula lacrimalis
G.s.:	glandulae lacrimalis
N.pl.:	glandulae lacrimales
G.pl.:	glandularum lacrimalium

1) anterior surface, 2) greater horn, 3) dental arch, 4) upper opening, 5) lacrimal bone, 6) lower molar tooth, 7) smaller sublingual duct, 8) dental alveolus, 9) lateral incisive tooth, 10) smaller palatal opening, 11) smaller palatal canal, 12) upper dental ramus, 13) greater salivary gland, 14) greater premolar tooth, 15) masseteric artery, 16) anterior longitudinal ligament, 17) simple plexus, 18) auditory duct.

### 5. Translate the terms from Latin into English:

1) cornua sacralia, 2) dentes incisivi laterales, 3) ductus lymphatici, 4) dentes canini inferiores, 5) plicae palatinae transversae, 6) glandulae palatinae majores, 7) foramina sacralia posteriora, 8) arcus zygomatici dexter et sinister, 9) plexus cavernosi, 10) musculi palatini, 11) dentes molares, 12) glandulae salivariae majores.

### 6. Write down dictionary form of each word and translate these word combinations into Latin:

<p><i>Pattern:</i> fossa of the lower jaw  <u>fossa</u>: → fossa, ae <i>f</i> I decl. (in Nom.sing.)  lower jaw: → mandibula, ae <i>f</i> I decl. (in Gen.sing.)  Translation: fossa mandibulae</p>
---

1) bones of the finger, 2) deep seam of the gingiva, 3) internal vagina of the optic nerve, 4) lower veins of the cerebrum, 5) lymphatic nodes of the head and neck, 6) seams of the skull, 7) muscles of the tongue, 8) bones of the face, 9) lips of the mouth, 10) lower margin of the gingiva, 11) deep veins of the face\*, 12) fossa of the lacrimal gland, 13) buccal surface of a tooth, 14) long nerves, 15) posterior short arteries.

---

\* the face → facies, ei *f* V d.

## LESSON 6

### § 8. GENITIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

<b>Gen. pluralis</b> = base of the word + endings for the:	– I declension ( <b>-arum</b> ) ala, ae <i>f</i> – <b>alarum</b>
	– II declension ( <b>-orum</b> ) musculus, i <i>m</i> – <b>musculorum</b> septum, i <i>n</i> – <b>septorum</b>
	– III declension [ <b>-um (-ium)</b> ]*. See the table below.
	– IV declension ( <b>-uum</b> ) ductus, us <i>m</i> – <b>ductuum</b>
	– V declension ( <b>-erum</b> ) facies, ei <i>f</i> – <b>facierum</b>

<b>N.B.!</b>	Base (stem) of the word is a part of the word in Genetivus without its ending -is
--------------	---

For example: os, ossis *n*      oss – is the base of the word  
 caput, capitis *n*      capit –    - “ -    - “ -  
 corpus, corporis *n*      corpor –    - “ -    - “ -

\* Gen.pluralis endings of the III declension may be: 1) **-um** or 2) **-ium**.

1) “-um”	a) if the base of the noun finishes with 1 consonant:	tendo, tendinis <i>m</i> apex, apicis <i>m</i> caput, capitis <i>n</i> radix, radicis <i>f</i> articulatio, onis <i>f</i> vas, vasis <i>n</i>	Gen. pl.: tendinum Gen. pl.: apicum Gen. pl.: capitum Gen.pl.: radicum Gen.pl.: articulationum Gen.pl. <b>vasorum</b> <b>(exception)!</b>
	b) comparative degree adjectives:	anterior, ius; posterior, ius; minor, us;	Gen.sing.: anteriōris Gen.pl.: anteriōrum Gen.sing.: posteriōris Gen.pl.: posteriōrum Gen. sing.: minōris Gen.pl.: minōrum

2) “-ium”	a) if the base of the noun finishes with 2 consonants:	pars, <i>partis f</i> dens, <i>dentis m</i> os, <i>ossis n</i>	Gen.pl.: partium Gen.pl.: dentium Gen.pl.: ossium
	b) equally syllabled nouns having the ending “-is” in Nom. sing.:	auris, <i>is f</i> naris, <i>is f</i> basis, <i>is f</i>	Gen.pl.: aurium Gen.pl.: narium Gen.pl.: basium
	c) adjectives of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> group:	alaris, <i>e</i> dorsalis, <i>e</i> digitalis, <i>e</i>	Gen.pl.: alarium Gen.pl.: dorsarium Gen.pl.: digitalium

### LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	ala, <i>ae f</i>	wing
2.	comissura, <i>ae f</i>	commissure
3.	lamina, <i>ae f</i>	plate, lamina
4.	orbita, <i>ae f</i>	orbit
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
5.	naris, <i>is f</i>	nostril
6.	cartilago, <i>inis f</i>	cartilage
7.	paries, <i>etis m</i>	wall
8.	venter, <i>tris m</i>	venter, belly, abdomen
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS (I group)		
9.	accessorius, <i>a, um</i>	accessory
10.	caecus, <i>a, um</i>	cecal
11.	medianus, <i>a, um</i>	median
12.	osseus, <i>a, um</i>	bony (adjective)
13.	petrosus, <i>a, um</i>	petrous
14.	pterygoideus, <i>a, um</i>	pterygoid
15.	sympathicus, <i>a, um</i>	sympathetic
ADJECTIVES OF THE III DECLENSION (II group)		
16.	brevis, <i>e</i>	short
17.	cervicalis, <i>e</i>	cervical
18.	ciliaris, <i>e</i>	ciliary

19.	gingivalis, e	gingival
20.	interalveolaris, e	interalveolar
21.	intercostalis, e	intercostal
22.	lumbalis, e	lumbar
23.	mandibularis, e	mandibular
24.	mobilis, e	mobile
25.	nasalis, e	nasal
26.	pulmonalis, e	pulmonary
27.	sphenoidalis, e	sphenoidal

## EXERCISES

### 1. Use the following terms in Genitive plural:

<i>Pattern:</i>	ala, ae <i>f</i> I d.	Gen.pl.: <b>alarum</b>
	angulus, i <i>m</i> II d.	Gen.pl.: <b>angulorum</b>
	cartilago, inis <i>f</i> III d.	Gen.pl.: <b>cartilaginum</b>
	sinus, us <i>m</i> IV d.	Gen.pl.: <b>sinuum</b>
	vas, vasis <i>n</i> III d.	Gen.pl.: <b>vasorum (!)</b> <b>(exception)</b>

1) canalis, is *m* III d; 2) lamina, ae *f* I d; 3) paries, etis *m* III d; 4) vena, ae *f* I d; 5) dens, ntis *m* III d; 6) naris, is *f* III d; 7) orbita, ae *f* I d; 8) facies, ei *f* V d; 9) processus, us *m* IV d; 10) radix, icis *f* III d; 11) ramus, i *m* II d; 12) cavum, i *n* II d.

2. Give dictionary form of each term and use word combinations in Nom. and Gen. sing. and plur. according to the pattern:

<i>Pattern:</i>	salivary gland
	salivary → salivalis, e II gr.
	gland → glandula, ae <i>f</i> I d
	N.s.: glandula salivalis
	G.s.: glandulae salivalis
	N.pl.: glandulae salivales
	G.pl.: glandularum salivalium



1) greater wing, 2) interalveolar septum, 3) sublingual fold, 4) lateral surface, 5) smaller palatal opening, 6) inferior premolar tooth, 7) cervical vertebra, 8) incisive tooth, 9) sympathetic plexus, 10) canine tooth, 11) frontal sinus, 12) pulmonary vein, 13) molar tooth, 14) lumbar vertebra, 15) greater palatal canal, 16) posterior longitudinal ligament, 17) internal intercostal muscle.

### 3. Translate these terms from Latin into English:

1) bifurcatio radicum dentis, 2) sinus venarum cavarum, 3) plexus cavernosi concharum, 4) muscoli palati superioris, 5) facies anterior dentium molarium, 6) radix dentis incisivi medialis superioris, 7) tuberculum dentis canini inferioris, 8) facies lingualis dentis molaris inferioris dextri, 9) enamelum dentis premolaris superioris sinistri.

### 4. Write down dictionary form of each term, translate these word combinations into Latin:

*Pattern:* surfaces of superior teeth  
 facies, ei *f* V d.  
 superior, ius com.deg.adjective  
 dens, dentis *m* III d.  
**Translation:** facies dentium superiorum

1) muscles of the face and masticatory muscles, 2) medial plate of a tooth, 3) median sulcus of the tongue, 4) upper and lower wall of the orbit, 5) lower dental arch, 6) gums, teeth, glands of the mouth, 7) median surface of incisive teeth, 8) posterior lingual glands, 9) mobile part of the septum of the nose, 10) cartilage of bony septum of the nose, 11) inferior gingival branches, 12) alveolar part of the lower jaw, 13) mandibular lymphatic nodes, 14) cecal opening of the tongue, 15) accessory nasal cartilages, 16) horns of inferior processes, 17) left and right nostril.

## LESSON 7

### § 9. REVISION OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR MATERIAL OF ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

#### EXERCISES

**1. Write down Latin dictionary form of each noun and indicate their declension:**

<i>Pattern:</i> tongue → lingua, ae <i>f</i> I d.
---

1) tongue, 2) pulp, 3) septum, 4) tubercle, 5) mouth, 6) arch, 7) surface, 8) duct, 9) plexus, 10) muscle, 11) margin, 12) fold, 13) concha, 14) sinus, 15) sulcus, 16) eyelid, 17) nucleus, 18) gum, 19) head, 20) vessel, 21) node, 22) seam, 23) slit, 24) sheath, 25) body, 26) lip, 27) tooth, 28) enamel, 29) canal, 30) region, 31) bone, 32) nerve, 33) gland, 34) part, 35) wing, 36) lamina, 37) wall, 38) orbit, 39) venter, 40) cartilage, 41) tuber, 42) upper jaw, 43) base, 44) skull, 45) angle, 46) lower jaw, 47) nose, 48) vertebra, 49) root, 50) cavity, 51) opening, 52) top.

**2. Give dictionary form of each word and decline word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular and plural:**

<i>Pattern:</i> upper dental ramus (branch)	
upper	superior, us – comp.d.adj.
dental	dentalis, e – 2 <sup>nd</sup> gr.adj.
ramus	ramus, i <i>m</i> II dec.
N.s.: ramus dentalis superior	
G.s.: rami dentalis superioris	
N.pl.: rami dentales superiores	
G.pl.: ramorum dentalium superiorum	

1) sublingual duct, 2) dental arch, 3) palatal canal, 4) alveolar vein, 5) hypoglossal nerve, 6) nasal duct, 7) upper incisive tooth, 8) smaller sublingual duct, 9) upper palatal sulcus, 10) lower

articular process, 11) lower canine tooth, 12) anterior lingual gland, 13) upper posterior alveolar opening, 14) smaller zygomatic muscle, 15) anterior longitudinal ligament, 16) greater salivary gland, 17) left premolar tooth, 18) simple plexus, 19) auditory duct (auditivus, a, um).

**3. Write down Latin dictionary form of each word and translate word combinations into English:**

1) dentes incisīvi laterāles, 2) forāmīna sacralia posteriōra, 3) arcus zygomaticī dexter et sinister, 4) bifurcatio radīcum dentis, 5) dens molaris dexter, 6) sinus venārum cavārum, 7) plexus cavernōsi conchārum, 8) muscūli palāti superioris, 9) facies anterior dentium molarium, 10) radix dentis, 11) facies interna cavitatis, 12) glandūlae palatīnae majōres, 13) ramus cornus pulpae, 14) fossa mandibulae, 15) ossa digitorum, 16) rima palpebrarum, 17) foramina venarum minorum, 18) raphe profunda gingivae, 19) nuclei nervorum cranialium, 20) facies lingualis dentium caninorum, 21) vagina interna nervi optici, 22) plicae palatīnae transversae, 23) venae inferiores cerebri, 24) ligamentum articulare, 25) nodi lymphatici capitis et colli, 26) sutura cranii, 27) muscoli linguae, 28) ossa faciei, 29) facies inferior, 30) margo superior gingivae, 31) vena profunda faciei, 32) fossa glandulae lacrimalis, 33) cornua sacralia, 34) ductus lymphatīci, 35) glandūlae palatīnae minōres, 36) facies posterior dentium molarium.

**4. Write down Latin dictionary form of each word and translate word combinations into Latin:**

1) root of a tooth, 2) internal surface of the cavity, 3) ramus of the horn of the pulp, 4) maxillary process of the lower nasal concha, 5) upper longitudinal muscle of the tongue, 6) greater horn of the hyoid bone, 7) the broadest muscle of the back, 8) lateral part of the bone, 9) masticatory surface of a tooth, 10) vessels of nerves, 11) fossa of the lower jaw, 12) bones of fingers, 13) rima of the eyelid, 14) openings of the smallest veins, 15) deep seam of the gingiva, 16) nuclei\* of cranial nerves, 17) lingual surface of incisive teeth, 18) internal vagina of the optic nerve (opticus, a, um), 19) lower veins of the cerebrum,

20) lymphatic nodes of the head and neck, 21) bones of the face, 22) lips of the mouth, 23) lower margin of the gingiva, 24) deep vein of the face, 25) fossa of the lacrimal gland, 26) muscles of the face, 27) medial plate of the tooth, 28) median sulcus of the tongue, 29) upper and lower wall of the orbit, 30) lower dental arch, 31) gums, teeth, glands of the mouth, 32) median surfaces of canine teeth, 33) posterior lingual glands, 34) mobile part of the septum of the nose, 35) cartilage of the bony septum of the nose, 36) inferior gingival branches, 37) alveolar part of the lower jaw, 38) mandibular lymphatic nodes, 39) cecal opening of the tongue, 40) accessory nasal cartilages, 41) horns of inferior processes, 42) bones of the fingers.

---

\* Nominative plural of the term “nucleus” (both in Latin and in English)

## **LESSON 8**

### **FINAL TEST ON THE TOPIC “ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY”**

#### **PATTERN OF THE FINAL TEST ON THE TOPIC “ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY”**

**Assignment 1. Write down the following terms in Latin dictionary form and indicate their declension.**

1) arch, 2) longitudinal, 3) lower jaw, 4) orbit, 5) vein, 6) zygomatic, 7) root, 8) head.

**Assignment 2. Give dictionary form of each term and use these word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular and plural.**

- 1) upper incisive tooth
- 2) articular surface
- 3) bony septum

### **Assignment 3. Translate from English into Latin.**

- 1) bifurcation of the roots of the tooth
- 2) internal surface of the cavity
- 3) openings of the smallest veins

### **Assignment 4. Translate from Latin into English.**

- 1) plicae palatinae transversae
- 2) raphe profunda gingivae
- 3) ossa digitorum manus dextrae

## **ANSWERS**

### **Assignment 1.**

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) arcus, us <i>m</i> IV dec.    | 5) vena, ae <i>f</i> I dec.        |
| 2) longitudinalis, e III dec.    | 6) zygomaticus, a, um II-I-II dec. |
| 3) mandibula, ae <i>f</i> I dec. | 7) radix, icis <i>f</i> III dec.   |
| 4) orbita, ae <i>f</i> I dec.    | 8) caput, itis <i>n</i> III dec.   |

### **Assignment 2.**

- 1) dens, dentis *m*;  
    incisivus, a, um;  
    superior, ius  
Nom. sing.   dens incisivus superior  
Gen. sing.   dentis incisivi superioris  
Nom. plur.   dentes incisivi superiores  
Gen. plur.   dentium incisivorum superiorum
  
- 2) facies, ei *f*;  
    articularis, e  
Nom. sing.   facies articularis  
Gen. sing.   faciei articularis  
Nom. plur.   facies articulares  
Gen. plur.   facierum articularium
  
- 3) septum, i *n*;  
    osseus, a, um

Nom. sing.	septum osseum
Gen. sing.	septi ossei
Nom. plur.	septa ossea
Gen. plur.	septorum osseorum

### **Assignment 3.**

- 1) bifurcatio radicum dentis
- 2) facies interna cavitatis
- 3) foramina venarum minimarum

### **Assignment 4.**

- 1) transverse palatal folds
- 2) deep raphe of the gum
- 3) bones of the fingers of the right hand

## **PART 2**

### **PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY**

#### **LESSON 9**

The word “pharmaceutical” originates from the Greek word “pharmakon”, which is translated as “drug”.

To understand pharmaceutical principles it is necessary to know the basic pharmaceutical terms:

1) *medicamentum, i n* – drug, remedy, medicine if the substance or mixture of substances used for medical treatment, preventing and diagnostics of the illnesses;

2) *materia medica seu substantia pharmaceutica* – pharmaceutical substance – is a chemical compound or biological matter;

3) “medicinal vegetable raw materials” is the vegetation materials, which are allowed for medical usage. Drugs are obtained from various parts of plants, such as roots, leaves, fruits,

barck etc. for example, digoxin is from foxglove plant, erythromycin is from plant called red mould;

4) *forma medicamentorum* – medicinal form – is the digestive state, helping to reach the necessary therapeutical effect.

## § 10. PRESCRIPTION STRUCTURE

### RULES FOR MAKING UP THE LATIN PART OF A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION

1. Latin part of a prescription begins by the verb “Recipe” which means “Take”.
2. Every new line begins with the capital letter.
3. Every first letter of the next new line is written strictly under the first letter of the previous one.
4. Any corrections in the prescription are forbidden.
5. Any notes under the word "Recipe" are forbidden.

**The capital letter** is used:

1. In the names of drugs: Codeīnum (codeine), Furacilīnum (furacilin), Validōlum (validol).
2. In the names of medicinal plants: Calendŭla (calendula), Eucalyptus (eucalypt), Frangŭla (buckhorn).
3. In the names of chemical elements: Ferrum (iron), Oxygenium (oxygen), Zincum (zinc).
4. In the names of cations of salts: Codeini glycerophosphas (codein glycerolphosphate), Natrii bromidum (sodium bromide).

One should pay attention to the fact that both the drug form and the drug name after “Recipe” are written in the Genitive case (except tablets and suppositories).\*

---

\* Tablets and suppositories are prescribed in the accusative plural.

- Recipe: Dibazoli 0,5  
Da tales doses numero 25 in tabulettis  
Signa: 1 tablet 3 times a day after meals
- Recipe: Tabulettas Dibazoli 0,02 numero 12  
Da. Signa: 1 tablet 3 times a day (for hypertension)
- Recipe: Suppositoria “Anaesthesolum” numero 12  
Da. Signa:

## STANDARD PRESCRIPTION FORMULATIONS

LATIN	ENGLISH
IMPERATIVE MOOD	
Recipe:	Take:
Misce. Da. Signa:	Mix. Deliver. Define:
Da tales doses numero ( <u>6</u> ).	Deliver ( <u>6</u> ) similar doses.
Sterilisa!	Sterilize!
Verte!	Turn over!
Repete!	Repeat!
Misce, fiat pulvis.	Mix to get a powder.
Misce, fiat emulsum.	Mix to get emulsion.
Misce, fiat unguentum.	Mix to get ointment.
Misce, fiat pasta.	Mix to get paste.
Misce, fiat linimentum.	Mix to get liniment (liquid ointment).
Misce, fiat suppositorium.	Mix to get a suppository (little coneshaped soft medicinal form).
Misce, fiat suppositorium rectale.	Mix to get a rectal suppository.
Misce, fiat suppositorium vaginale.	Mix to get a vaginal suppository.
Misce, fiant species.	Mix to get species (one or several medicinal plants).



CONJUNCTIVE MOOD	
Misceatur. Detur. Signetur:	Let it be mixed. Let it be given. Let it be defined:
Dentur tales doses numero (6).	Let it be given (6) similar doses.
Sterilisetur!	Let it be sterilized!
Misceatur, fiat pulvis.	Let it be mixed to get a powder.
Misceatur, fiat emulsum.	Let it be mixed to get emulsion.
Misceatur, fiat unguentum.	Let it be mixed to get ointment.
Misceatur, fiat pasta.	Let it be mixed to get paste.
Misceatur, fiat linimentum.	Let it be mixed to get liniment.
Misceatur, fiat suppositorium.	Let it be mixed to get a suppository.
Misceatur, fiat suppositorium rectale.	Let it be mixed to get a rectal suppository.
Misceatur, fiat suppositorium vaginale.	Let it be mixed to get a vaginal suppository.
Misceatur, fiant species.	Let it be mixed to get species (medicinal tea).

### LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	Chamomilla, ae <i>f</i>	chamomile, matricary ( <i>med. plant</i> )
2.	Convallaria, ae <i>f</i>	lily of the valley ( <i>med. plant</i> )
3.	gutta, ae <i>f</i> guttam I ( <i>Acc.sing.</i> ) guttas II ( <i>Acc.pl.</i> )	drop 1 drop 2 drops
4.	Mentha (ae) piperita (ae)	peppermint ( <i>med.plant</i> )
5.	Mentha, ae <i>f</i>	mint ( <i>med.plant</i> )
6.	Salvia, ae <i>f</i>	salvia, sage ( <i>med.plant</i> )
7.	tinctura, ae <i>f</i>	tincture
8.	Valeriana, ae <i>f</i>	valerian ( <i>med.plant</i> )
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
9.	Anaesthesinum, i <i>n</i>	anesthesine ( <i>drug name</i> )
10.	Corglyconum, i <i>n</i>	corglycon ( <i>drug name</i> )
11.	Dimedrolum, i <i>n</i>	dimedrol, diphenylhydramine ( <i>drug name</i> )

12.	Eucalyptus, i <i>f</i>	eucalypt ( <i>med.plant</i> )
13.	folium, i <i>n</i> N.pl.: folia G.pl.: foliorum	leaf leaves
14.	Glucōsum, i <i>n</i>	glucose ( <i>drug name</i> )
15.	Mentholum, i <i>n</i>	menthol ( <i>drug name</i> )
16.	Nitroglycerīnum, i <i>n</i>	nitroglycerin ( <i>drug name</i> )
17.	Novocaīnum, i <i>n</i>	novocain ( <i>drug name</i> )
18.	Oleum (i) Helianthi	sunflower-seed oil
19.	Oleum (i) Persicōrum	peach kernel oil
20.	oleum, i <i>n</i> butyrum, i <i>n</i>	oil (liquid) butter (solid)
21.	pulvis, eris <i>m</i>	powder
22.	Sacchārum, i <i>n</i>	sugar
23.	Validolum, i <i>n</i>	validol, methyl valerate ( <i>d.name</i> )
24.	Vinylīnum, i <i>n</i>	vinylum ( <i>drug name</i> )
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
25.	flos, floris <i>m</i> N.pl.: flores G.pl.: florum	flower flowers
26.	solutio, onis <i>f</i>	solution
NOUNS OF THE IV DECLENSION		
27.	spirītus, us <i>m</i>	spirit, alcohol
NOUN OF THE V DECLENSION		
28.	species, erum <i>f</i> ( <b>only plural form!</b> )	species ( <i>tea composed of one or many medicinal plants</i> )
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS (I group)		
29.	aethylicus, a, um	ethylic
ADJECTIVES OF THE III DECLENSION (2 <sup>nd</sup> group)		
30.	pectorālis, e N.pl.: species pectorales G.pl.: specierum pectoralium	pectoral (for species) pectoral species
31.	quantum satis	the needed amount
32.	Cacāo <i>n</i> (indeclinable)	cocoa
33.	ana	equally
34.	ad	up to

## EXERCISES

### 1. Use the following word combinations in Nom. and Gen.:

*Pattern:* flowers of matricary  
N.: flores Chamomillae  
G.: florum Chamomillae

1) flowers of matricary, 2) tincture of lily of the valley,  
3) leaves of mint, 4) solution of glucose, 5) tincture of valerian,  
6) leaves of eucalypt, 7) solution of corglycon, 8) leaf of salvia,  
9) oil of peppermint, 10) tincture of eucalypt.

### 2. Translate into English:

- a) Recipe: Solutionis Glucosi 40% pro injectionibus 10 ml  
Dentur tales doses numero 10  
Signetur:
- b) Recipe: Suppositoria “Anaesthesolum” numero 10  
Da. Signa:
- c) Recipe: Vinylini 20 ml  
Olei Helianthi 80 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:
- d) Recipe: Florum Chamomillae 30,0  
Detur. Signetur:\*
- e) Recipe: Suppositoria vaginalia “Osardinum” numero 10  
Da. Signa:
- f) Recipe: Mentholi 0,25  
Tincturae Eucalypti 50ml  
Spiritus aethylici 90% ad 100ml  
Misceatur. Detur. Signetur:\*\*

- g) Recipe: Mentholi 1,0  
Spiritus aethylici 90% 50 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:
- h) Recipe: Foliorum Eucalypti  
Foliorum Salviae ana 3,0  
Florum Chamomillae 2,0  
Olei Menthae piperitae guttas V  
Misce, fiant species.  
Da. Signa:

---

\* Da. Signa.

\*\* It's an equivalent of Misce. Da. Signa.

### **3. Translate into Latin:**

- a) Take: Menthol 0,1  
Peach kernel oil 10 ml  
Mix. Deliver.  
Define:
- b) Take: Menthol 2,5  
Novocain  
Anesthesine equally 1,0  
Ethyl alcohol 70% up to 100 ml  
Mix. Deliver. Define:
- c) Take: Tincture of lily of the valley  
Tincture of valerian equally 10 ml  
Solution of nitroglycerin 1% – 1 ml  
Validol 2 ml  
Mix. Deliver. Define:
- d) Take: Pectoral species 50,0  
Deliver. Define:

- e) Take: Solution of glucose 20% – 50 ml  
Sterilize!  
Deliver. Define:
- f) Take: Solution of corglycon 0,06% – 1 ml  
Deliver 10 similar doses in ampoules\*  
Define:
- g) Take: Dimedrol 0,05  
Sugar 0,2  
Mix to get a powder.  
Deliver 12 similar doses.  
Define:
- h) Take: Anesthesine 2,5  
Cocoa butter the needed amount  
Mix to get a rectal suppository.  
Deliver 10 similar doses.  
Define:

---

\* Da tales doses numero 10 in ampullis.

## LESSON 10

### § 11. PREPOSITIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS. THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE ABLATIVE CASES

In Latin two cases only – the accusative (Acc) & the ablative (Abl) – require prepositions.

Latin prepositions: **ad** (for, up to), **contra** (against), **per** (through), **post** (after) need using of the accusative (4<sup>th</sup> case).

Latin prepositions: **pro** (for), **in** (in), **cum** (with), **ex** (for, from) need using of the ablative (5<sup>th</sup> case).

TABLE OF NOUNS' AND ADJECTIVES' ACCUSATIVE  
AND ABLATIVE ENDINGS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS

Declension	Gender	Acc. sing.	Abl. sing.	Acc. plur.	Abl. plur.
I	<i>f</i>	am	a	as	is
II	<i>m</i>	um	o	os	is
	<i>n</i>	like in nom. sing.		like in nom. plur.	
III	<i>m, f</i>	em/im*	e/i**	es	ibus
	<i>n</i>	like in nom. sing.		like in nom. plur.	
IV	<i>m</i>	um	u	us	ibus
	<i>n</i>	like in nom. sing.		like in nom. plur.	
V	<i>f</i>	em	e	es	ebus

\* The ending **-im** for the accusative singular is used for Greek nouns with the ending **-sis**: dosis, is *f* (dose); narcosis, is *f* (anesthesia, narcosis); basis, is *f* (base); Latin nouns: pelvis, is *f* (pelvis); tussis, is *f* (coughing); pertussis, is *f* (pertussis, whooping cough); febris, is *f* (fever).

\*\* The ending **-i** for the ablative singular is used for:

a) Greek nouns with the ending “-sis”: dosis, is *f* (dose); narcosis, is *f* (anesthesia, narcosis); basis, is *f* (base); Latin nouns: pelvis, is *f* (pelvis); tussis, is *f* (coughing); pertussis, is *f* (pertussis, whooping cough); febris, is *f* (fever);

b) neuter gender nouns with the endings **-e**; **-al**; **-ar** (rete, is *n* – net, network);

c) adjectives of the third declension (frontalis, e – frontal).

### LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	Aloë, ës <i>f</i>	aloe
2.	aqua, ae <i>f</i>	water
3.	Camphora, ae <i>f</i>	camphor

4.	Glycyrrhiza, ae <i>f</i>	licorice
5.	herba, ae <i>f</i>	herb
6.	tabuletta, ae <i>f</i>	tablet
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
7.	Euphyllinum i <i>n</i>	euphylline ( <i>drug name</i> )
8.	extractum, i <i>n</i>	extract
9.	Glycerinum, i <i>n</i>	glycerin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
10.	Iodum, i <i>n</i>	iodine
11.	Laevorinum, i <i>n</i>	levorin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
12.	Methylenum (i) coeruleum (i) <i>n</i>	methylene blue
13.	Oleum (i) Ricini <i>n</i>	castor oil
14.	Protargolum, i <i>n</i>	silver protein, protargin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
15.	Rifampicinum, i <i>n</i>	rifampicine, rifampin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
16.	Suprastinum, i <i>n</i>	suprastin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
17.	Urosulfanum, i <i>n</i>	urosulfan ( <i>d.n.</i> )
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
18.	Adonis (idis) vernalis (is) <i>m, f</i>	adonis vernalis ( <i>med.plant</i> )
19.	Aether, eris <i>m</i>	ether
20.	pulvis, eris <i>m</i> (compositus, i)	powder (compound)
21.	rhizoma, atis <i>n</i>	rhizome
22.	Solutio (onis) Lugoli <i>f</i>	Lugol's iodine solution, (compound iodine solution)
23.	Sulfur, uris <i>n</i> (depuratum, i)	sulphur (purified)
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS (1 <sup>st</sup> group)		
24.	antiasthmaticus, a, um N.pl.: species antiasthmaticae G.pl.: specierum antiasthmaticarum	antiasthmatic antiasthmatic species
25.	compositus, a, um	compound
26.	depuratus, a, um	purified (sulphur)
27.	fluidus, a, um N.s.: extractum fluidum G.s.: extracti fluidi	liquid liquid extract
28.	rectificatus, a, um  N.s.: spiritus rectificatus G.s.: spiritus rectificati	rectified (for alcohols and oil of turpentine) rectified alcohol
29.	spirituosus, a, um	spirit, spirituous, alcoholic

30.	trit <sup>us</sup> , a, um N.s.: Camphora trita G.s.: Camphorae tritae	grated grated camphor
-----	--	--------------------------

### WORD COMBINATIONS

31.	contra tussim	for cough
32.	cum radicibus Valerianae	with valerian roots
33.	in capsulis (gelatinosis)	in (gelatinous) capsules
34.	in charta cerata	in waxed paper
35.	in vitro nigro	in a dark bottle
36.	pro narcosi	for anaesthesia

### WORD COMBINATIONS WITH PREPOSITIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS

1	ad 10,0; ad 50 ml	up to 10 grams; up to 50 milliliters
2	ad usum externum	for external use
3	ad usum internum	for internal use
4	ana	equally
5	guttas V (guttam I)	5 drops (1 drop)
6	contra tussim	for coughing
7	cum extracto	with an extract
8	cum radicibus	with roots
9	ex 6,0 – 180 ml	using 6 grams – 180 milliliters
10	ex tempore	in case of need (for a certain time)
11	in ampullis	in ampoules
12	in dragee	in dragee (round tablets)
13	in capsulis	in capsules
14	in capsulis gelatinosis	in gelatinous capsules
15	in charta cerata	in waxed paper
16	in oblatis	in starch capsules
17	in spritz-tubulis	in syrettes, in syringes
18	in tabulettis	in tablets
19	in tabulettis obductis	in coated tablets
20	in vitro nigro	in a dark bottle



21	per os	through the mouth
22	per rectum	through the rectum
23	per se	in natural state (non purified)
24	pro auctore (pro me)	for the author (for me) ( <i>used instead of the name of the patient, if a doctor prescribes a prescription for himself</i> )
25	pro die	a dose for a day, daily dose
26	pro dosi	a dose for one intake, single dose
27	pro infantibus	for children
28	pro inhalatione	for inhalation
29	pro injectionibus	for injections
30	pro narcōsi	for anesthesia (narcosis)
31	pro roentgeno	for Roentgen examination
32	pro suspensione	for suspension

## EXERCISES

### 1. Translate into English.

1) tabulettae contra tussim, 2) Urosulfanum in tabulettis, 3) solutio Suprastini in ampullis, 4) aqua pro injectionibus, 5) tabulettae Furacilini ad usum externum, 6) Rifampicinum in capsulis, 7) solutio Lugoli cum Glycerino, 8) "Tetravitum" in dragee, 9) pulvis Laevorini pro suspensione, 10) solutio Iodi spiritiosa ad usum internum.

### 2. Translate into Latin.

1) solution of silver protein in a dark bottle, 2) rhizome with roots of valerian, 3) solution of glucose in ampoules, 4) liquid extract of aloe for injections, 5) methylene blue in gelatinous capsules, 6) grated camphor in waxed paper, 7) castor oil in gelatinous capsules, 8) ether for anesthesia.

### 3. Translate into Latin:

- a) Take: Urosulfan 0,5  
Deliver 24 similar doses in tablets.  
Define:
- b) Take: Solution of suprastin 2% 1 ml  
Deliver 6 similar doses in ampoules  
Define:
- c) Take: Rifampicine 0,15  
Deliver 20 similar doses in capsules  
Define:
- d) Take: Solution of silver protein 1% 10 ml  
Deliver in a dark bottle  
Define:
- e) Take: Herb of adonis vernalis 20,0  
Rhizome with valerian roots 15,0\*  
Mix to get species.  
Deliver. Define:
- f) Take: Lugol's iodine solution with glycerin 20 ml\*\*  
Deliver. Define:
- g) Take: Euphylline 0,1  
Dimedrol 0,025  
Sugar 0,2  
Mix to get a powder.  
Deliver 12 similar doses in gelatinous capsules.  
Define:
- h) Take: Antiasthmatic species 50,0  
Deliver. Define:
- i) Take: Purified sulphur  
Compound powder of licorice equally 0,25\*\*\*  
Mix to get a powder.  
Deliver 15 similar doses. Define:

- j) Take: Rectified ethyl alcohol 90% – 20 ml\*\*\*\*  
Water for injections 100 ml  
Mix. Sterilize!  
Deliver. Define:

---

\* Rhizomatis cum radicibus Valerianae 15,0  
\*\* Solutionis Lugoli cum Glycerino 20ml  
\*\*\* Pulveris Glycyrrizae compositi ana 0,25  
\*\*\*\* Spiritus aethylici rectificati 90% – 20ml

## LESSON 11

### CHEMICAL TERMINOLOGY

#### § 12. LATIN NAMES OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, OXIDES, HYDROXIDES, PEROXIDES, SALTS, ACIDS

1) **Chemical elements** in Latin – are nouns of the neuter gender of the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. For example: Argentum, i *n* – silver; Cuprum, i *n* – copper; Aurum, i *n* – gold;

**Except** – Sulfur, uris **n** (sulphur) – **III** declension;  
Phosphorus, i **m** (phosphorus).

2) **Oxides' names** – are word combinations, consisting of chemical element names, **always used in Genetivus** and the word “oxide” (peroxide, hydroxide) in Nominativus (it's changed). For example:

Ferri oxydum; Ferri oxydi – iron oxide

Cupri hydroxydum; Cupri hydroxydi – copper  
hydroxide

Magnii peroxydum; Magnii peroxydi – magnesium  
peroxide

3) **Salts' names** consist of 2 words: the cation name, **always used in Genetivus** and the anion\* name in Nominativus (it's declined). For example:

Calcii phosphas, Calcii phosphatis – calcium phosphate

Kalii nitris, Kalii nitritis – potassium nitrite

Natrii chloridum, Natrii chloridi – sodium chloride

Prefix “sub“ in a salt name means “basic“; prefix “hydro“ means – “acid“ for example: subnitras, atis *m* – subnitrate (basic nitrate), hydrotartras, atis *m* – means hydrotartrate (acid tartrate).

---

\* If the anion name in English ends with **-ate**, it will have in Latin the ending **-as, atis *m***.

For example: acetate – acetas, acetatis *m*.

If the anion name in English ends with **-ite**, it will have in Latin the ending **-is, itis *m***.

For example: nitrite – nitris, nitritis *m*.

If the anion name in English ends with **-ide**, it will have in Latin the ending **-idum, i *n***.

For example: chloride – chloridum, chloridi *n*.

4) **Acids' names** consist of 2 words: the noun “acidum” which means “acid” and an adjective meaning the name of the acid itself (both are declined). For example:

acidum sulfuricum, acidi sulfurici *n* – sulphuric acid

acidum nitricum, acidi nitrici *n* – nitric acid

acidum hydrochloricum, acidi hydrochlorici *n* – hydrochloric acid

acidum hydroiodicum, acidi hydroiodici *n* – hydroiodic acid

## NAMES OF SOME CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

<i>Symbol of chemical elements</i>	<i>Latin name of chemical elements</i>	<i>Russian name of chemical elements</i>	<i>English name of chemical elements</i>
Al	Aluminium, i n	алюминий	alu'minium
Ag	Argentum, i n	серебро	silver
As	Arsenicum, i n	мышьяк	arsenic [ˈa:snik]
Au	Aurum, i n	золото	gold
B	Bromum, i n	бром	bromine [ˈbrəumi:n]
Ba	Barium, i n	барий	ˈbarium [bæə...]
Bi	Bismuthum, i n	висмут	bismuth [ˈbizməθ]
C	Carboneum, i n	углерод	ˈcarbon
Ca	Calcium, i n	кальций	ˈcalcium
Cl	Chlorum, i n	хлор	chlorine [ˈklɔri:n]
Cu	Cuprum, i n	медь	cuprum [ˈkju:prəm]; copper
F	Flourum, i n (Latin) Phthorum, i n (Greek)	фтор	fluorine
Fe	Ferrum, i n	железо	iron [ˈaɪən]
H	Hydrogenium, i n	водород	ˈhydrogen
Hg	Hydrargyrum, i n	ртуть	mercury
I	Iodum, i n	иод	iodine [ˈaɪəudi:n]
K	Kalium, i n	калий	potassium
Li	Lithium, i n	литий	ˈlithium
Mg	Magnesium, i n	магний	magnesium
Mn	Manganum, i n	марганец	manganese [ˈmæŋgəni:z]
N	Nitrogenium, i n	азот	nitrogen
Na	Natrium, i n	натрий	sodium
O	Oxygenium, i n	кислород	oxygen

Pb	Plumbum, i <i>n</i>	свинец	plumbum ['plʌ...]
Ph	Phosphorus, i <i>m</i>	фосфор	phosphorus
S	Sulfur, Sulfuris <i>n</i>	сера	sulphur
Si	Silicum, i <i>n</i>	кремний	silicon [silikən]
Zn	Zincum, i <i>n</i>	цинк	zinc

## LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	Belladonna, ae <i>f</i>	belladonna
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
2.	acidum, i <i>n</i>	acid
3.	Aethacridinum, i <i>n</i>	ethacridine ( <i>drug name</i> )
4.	Benzylpenicillinum (i)- natrium (i) <i>n</i>	benzylpenicillin sodium salt ( <i>d.n.</i> )
5.	Bismuthum, i <i>n</i>	bismuth
6.	Chinosolum, i <i>n</i>	quinosol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
7.	chloridum, i <i>n</i>	chloride
8.	Coffeinum, i <i>n</i>	caffeine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
9.	Ephedrinum, i <i>n</i>	ephedrin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
10.	Glycerinum, i <i>n</i>	glycerin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
11.	hydrochloridum, i <i>n</i>	hydrochloride
12.	iodidum, i <i>n</i>	iodide
13.	Kalium, i <i>n</i>	potassium
14.	Magnium, i <i>n</i>	magnesium
15.	Natrium, i <i>n</i>	sodium
16.	Norsulfazolum, i <i>n</i>	norsulfazole ( <i>d.n.</i> )
17.	oxydum, i <i>n</i>	oxide
18.	Paracetamolum, i <i>n</i>	paracetamol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
19.	Phenacetinum, i <i>n</i>	phenacetin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
20.	Streptocidum, i <i>n</i>	sulfanilamide, streptocid ( <i>d.n.</i> )
21.	Tanninum, i <i>n</i>	tannin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
22.	boras, atis <i>m</i>	borate

23.	carbonas, atis <i>m</i>	carbonate
24.	Coffeinum (i)- natrii benzoas (atis) <i>m</i>	caffeine and sodic benzoate
25.	hydrocarbonas, atis <i>m</i>	hydrocarbonate
26.	lactas, atis <i>m</i>	lactate
27.	tetraboras, atis <i>m</i>	tetraborate
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS (Ist GROUP)		
28.	acetylsalicylicus, a, um	acetylsalicylic
29.	boricus, a, um	boric
30.	destillatus, a, um	distilled
31.	subtilissimus, a, um	finest

## EXERCISES

### 1. Translate into English:

- a) Recīpe: Iōdi 0,03  
Kalii iodīdi 0,3  
Glycerīni 30,0  
Olei Menthae piperītae guttas III  
Misce. Da. Signa:
- b) Recīpe: Streptocīdi  
Norsulfazōli ana 3,0  
Benzylpenicillīni-natrii 50 000 ЕД (units)  
Ephedrīni hydrochlorīdi 0,1  
Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissimus.  
Da. Signa:
- c) Recīpe: Paracetamōli  
Acīdi acetylsalicylīci ana 0,25  
Coffeīni-natrii benzoātis 0,1  
Misce, fiat pulvis.  
Dentur tales doses numēro 10  
Signētur:

- d) Recipe: Chinosoli 0,03  
 Acidi borici 0,3  
 Tannini 0,06  
 Olei Cacao quantum satis, ut fiat suppositorium  
 vaginale.\*  
 Dentur tales doses numero 5  
 Signetur:
- e) Recipe: Magnii oxydi 0,5  
 Bismuthi subnitratis 0,2  
 Extracti Belladonnae 0,01  
 Misce fiat pulvis  
 Da tales doses numero 10.  
 Signa:

---

\* Needed amount to get a vaginal suppository

## 2. Translate into Latin:

a)	Take:	Solution of ethacridine lactate 0,1% – 500 ml Deliver. Define:
b)	Take:	Sodium tetraborate Sodium hydrocarbonate equally 20,0 Oil of mint III drops Mix. Deliver. Define:
c)	Take:	Magnesium oxide 20,0 Distilled water* 120 ml Mix. Deliver. Define:

---

\* Aquae destillatae



d)	Take:	Acetylsalicylic acid 0,25 Deliver 12 similar doses in tablets Define:
e)	Take:	Magnesium carbonate 4,0 Potassium carbonate 5,0 Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0 Glycerin the needed amount Mix to get paste Deliver. Define:
f)	Take:	Boric acid 4,0 Rectified aethyl alcohol* 95% – 80 ml Oil of peppermint 2 ml Tannin 1,0 Mix. Deliver. Define:
g)	Take:	Purified sulphur Magnesium oxide Sugar equally 10,0 Mix to get a finest powder** Deliver. Define:
h)	Take:	Anesthesin 2,5 Cocoa oil the needed amount to get a rectal suppository Deliver 15 similar doses Define:
<hr/> * Spiritus aethylici rectificati ** Misce fiat pulvis subtilissimus		

i)	Take:	Purified sulphur* Peach kernel oil equally 30,0** Mix. Sterilize! Deliver. Define:
j)	Take:	Dimedrol 0,01 Ephedrin hydrochloride 0,1 Peach kernel oil 10 ml Mint oil I drop*** Mix. Deliver. Define:

\* Sulfuris depurati

\*\* Olei Persicorum ana 30,0

\*\*\* Olei Menthae guttam I

## LESSON 12

### § 13. FORMATION OF DRUG' NAMES. GREEK AND LATIN TERM ELEMENTS IN DRUG' NAMES. USING ACCUSATIVE PLURAL IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

#### GREEK AND LATIN TERM ELEMENTS IN LATIN DRUG' NAMES

GREEK AND LATIN TERM ELEMENTS		EXAMPLES OF DRUG' NAMES IN LATIN	MEANING
1)	cor-, cardi-	<u>Cor</u> valolum, <u>Cardi</u> aminum, Valo <u>cordin</u> um	cardiac drug
2)	vas-, angi-	<u>Vas</u> opressinum, <u>Angi</u> otensinamidum	vasodilator (dilating blood vessels)

3)	sept-	<u>Pharyngoseptum</u> <u>Enteroseptolum</u>	antiseptic (against bacteria)
4)	cid-	<u>Streptocidum</u>	antiseptic
5)	naphth- phth-	<u>Naphthalanum</u> , <u>Phthalazolum</u>	antiseptic
6)	ichthy-	<u>Ichthyolum</u>	antiseptic
7)	dol-, alg-	<u>Panadol</u> , <u>Analginum</u> , <u>Promedol</u>	analgetic (pain killer)
8)	morph-	<u>Morphinum</u>	narco-analgetic
9)	press-, tens-	<u>Vasopressinum</u> , <u>Tensinamidum</u>	hypotensive drug (decreasing high blood pressure)
10)	sed-; val-	<u>Seduxenum</u> , <u>Valocordinum</u>	sedative drug (calmative drug)
11)	pyr-	<u>Pyromecainum</u>	antipyretic drug (decreasing high temperature)
12)	aesthes-	<u>Anaesthesinum</u>	anesthetic (pain killer)
13)	cain-	<u>Dicainum</u> , <u>Novocainum</u>	local anesthetic
14)	test, vir-, andr-, ster-	<u>Testosteronum</u> , <u>Agovirinum</u> , <u>Androfort</u>	male sex hormone drug
15)	oestr-	<u>Oestradiolum</u> , <u>Synoestrolum</u>	female sex hormone preparation
16)	cort-	<u>Hydrocortisonum</u> , <u>Ftorocort</u>	adrenal cortex hormone drug
17)	thyr-	<u>Thyreotropinum</u>	preparation influencing the thyroid gland function
18)	myco-	<u>Mycoheptinum</u>	antimycotic drug (against fungi)
19)	chol-	<u>Chollosasum</u> <u>Allocholum</u>	bile-expelling drug
20)	sulfa-	<u>Sulfadimezinum</u>	sulfamide (antiseptic)

21)	cillin-	<u>Penicillinum</u> , <u>Ampicillinum</u>	antibiotics-penicillins
22)	mycin-, mycet-	<u>Streptomycinum</u> , <u>Laevomycesinum</u>	antibiotics (derived from “Streptomyces” fungi)
23)	cyclinum	<u>Tetracyclinum</u>	antibiotics-tetracyclins
24)	barb-	<u>Phenobarbitalum</u> , <u>Barbamylum</u>	soporific drug (for sleep)
25)	asthm-	<u>Asthmatinum</u>	for asthma (suffocation)
26)	neo-	<u>Bruneomycinum</u>	new (preparation)
27)	vit-	<u>Decamevit</u> , <u>Aëvit</u>	vitamin
28)	syn-	<u>Synthomycinum</u> , <u>Synoestrolum</u>	synthesized preparation
29)	phyll-, chin-, theo-, theobrom-	<u>Platyphyllinum</u> , <u>Chinosolum</u> , <u>Theophyllinum</u> , <u>Theobrominum</u>	alkaloid (vegetable preparation)
30)	menth-	<u>Mentholum</u>	drug containing mint
31)	-as- (suffix)	<u>Orasum</u> , <u>Lydasum</u>	enzymatic drug
32)	zol-  zin-	<u>Aethazolum</u> , <u>Amycazolum</u> , <u>Naphthizinum</u>	drug containing nitrogen atoms
33)	-yl- (suffix)	<u>Aethylmorphinum</u> , <u>Phenylsalicylas</u> , <u>Methylsalicylas</u> , <u>Benzylmorphinum</u>	drug containing carbondioxide radical
34)	oxy-	<u>Oxytocinum</u> ; <u>Oxyphenon</u>	drug containing oxygen
35)	thi-	<u>Thiaminum</u> , <u>Dichlothiazidum</u>	drug containing sulphur atoms
36)	gluc-; glyc-	<u>Corglyconum</u>	tonic (containing glucose) drug
37)	phosph-	<u>Phosphadenum</u>	drug containing phosphorus

## LEXICAL MINIMUM

LATIN		ENGLISH
NOUNS OF THE I DECLENSION		
1.	pasta, ae <i>f</i>	paste
NOUNS OF THE II DECLENSION		
2.	Allocoholum, i <i>n</i>	alcohol ( <i>drug name</i> )
3.	Apomorphinum, i <i>n</i>	apomorphine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
4.	Crataegus, i <i>f</i> [kratægus]	hawthorn ( <i>medicinal plant</i> )
5.	decoctum, i <i>n</i>	decoction
6.	Diprophyllum, i <i>n</i>	diprophylline ( <i>d.n.</i> )
7.	emulsum, i <i>n</i>	emulsum (emulsion)
8.	Furacilinum, i <i>n</i>	furacilin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
9.	Ichthyolum, i <i>n</i>	ichthyol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
10.	infusum, i <i>n</i>	infusion
11.	linimentum, i <i>n</i>	liniment (liquid ointment)
12.	Morphinum, i <i>n</i>	morphine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
13.	Naphthalanum, i <i>n</i>	naphthalan ( <i>d.n.</i> )
14.	Oestradiolum, i <i>n</i>	estradiol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
15.	Phthalazolum, i <i>n</i>	phthalazol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
16.	Sulfadimezinum, i <i>n</i>	sulfadimezin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
17.	suppositorium, i <i>n</i>	Suppository
18.	Synthomycinum, i <i>n</i>	synthomycin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
19.	Tetracyclinum, i <i>n</i>	tetracycline ( <i>d.n.</i> )
20.	unguentum, i <i>n</i>	ointment
NOUNS OF THE III DECLENSION		
21.	cortex, icis <i>m</i>	cortex
22.	semen, inis <i>n</i>	seed
NOUNS OF THE IV DECLENSION		
23.	fructus, us <i>m</i>	fruit
ADJECTIVES OF THE I-II DECLENSIONS (the 1 <sup>st</sup> group)		
24.	dilutus, a, um	diluted
25.	fluidus, a, um	liquid
25a.	Nom: Extractum Crataegi fluidum Gen: Extracti Crataegi fluidi	hawthorn liquid extract
26.	hydrochloricus, a, um	hydrochloric

26a.	Nom: acidum hydrochloricum dilutum Gen: acidi hydrochlorici diluti	dilute hydrochloric acid
27.	obductus, a, um	coated
28.	oleosus, a, um	oily
ADJECTIVES OF THE III DECLENSION (2 <sup>nd</sup> group)		
29.	rectalis, e	rectal
30.	vaginalis, e	vaginal
30a	suppositoria vaginalia (rectalia)	vaginal (rectal) suppositories

## EXERCISES

### 1. Translate into Latin:

- a) Take: Coated tablets of allochol for children  
number 25\*  
Deliver. Define:
- b) Take: Tablets of estradiol 0,14 number 12  
Deliver. Define:
- c) Take: Vaginal suppositories with synthomycin 0,15  
number 10  
Deliver. Define:
- d) Take: Suppositories with euphyllin 0,2 number 10  
Deliver. Define:
- e) Take: Tablets of phthalazol 0,05 number 20  
Deliver. Define:

---

\* Recipe: Tabulettas Allocholi pro infantibus obductas numero 25.

- f)      Take:    Naphthalan ointment 50,0  
                 Deliver. Define:
- g)      Take:    Suppositories “Anaesthesolum” number 12  
                 Deliver. Define:
- h)      Take:    Ichthyol 3,0  
                 Vaseline up to 30,0  
                 Mix to get ointment.  
                 Deliver. Define:
- i)      Take:    Morphine hydrochloride 0,01  
                 Apomorphine hydrochloride 0,05  
                 Diluted hydrochloric acid 1 ml \*  
                 Distilled water up to 200 ml \*\*  
                 Mix. Deliver. Define:
- j)      Take:    Magnesium carbonate 4,0  
                 Potassium carbonate 5,0  
                 Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0  
                 Glycerin the needed amount  
                 Mix to get paste.  
                 Deliver. Define:

---

\*      Acidi hydrochlorici diluti

\*\*     Aquae destillatae

## **2. Translate into English:**

- a)    Rețipe:    Unguenti Tetracyclīni 10,0  
                 Detur. Signetur:
- b)    Rețipe:    Extracti Crataegi fluīdi 25 ml \*\*\*  
                 Da. Signa:

---

\*\*\*    Liquid extract of hawthorn

- c) Recīpe: Sulfadimezīni  
Streptocīdi  
Synthomycīni ana 1,0  
Misce, fiat pulvis  
Detur Signētur:
- d) Recīpe: Chinosōli 0,03  
Acīdi borīci 0,3  
Tannini 0,06  
Olei Cacao quantum satis, ut fiat suppositorium  
vaginale \*  
Da tales doses numēro 6  
Signa:
- e) Recīpe: Suppositoria vaginalia “Osarbonum” numēro 10  
Da. Signa:
- f) Recīpe: Suppositoria cum Diprophyllīno 0,5 numēro 30  
Detur. Signetur:
- g) Recīpe: Tabulettas «Pentalgīnum» numero 10  
Da. Signa:
- h) Recīpe: Tabulettas Furacilini 0,1 ad usum internum  
numēro 10  
Da. Signa:

---

\* needed amount of cocoa butter to get a vaginal suppository

### **3. Analyse the names of the drugs, determine the meaning of the term elements in these names:**

*Pattern:* Synoestrolum, i *n*: syn – synthetic drug; oestr – female sex hormone.



- 1) Analginum,                      2) Aminazinum,    3) Aethylmorphinum,
- 4) Benzylpenicillinum, 5) Anaesthesinum, 6) Antipyrinum,
- 7) Synthomycinum,        8) Theobrominum, 9) Lincomycinum,
- 10) Synoestrolum,        11) Platyphyllinum, 12) Ampicillinum,
- 13) Sulfadimezinum, 14) Tetracyclinum, 15) Naphthalanum,
- 16) Ichthyolum,            17) Norsulfazolum, 18) Streptocidum,
- 19) Hydrocortisonum, 20) Phthoracizinum, 21) Aethazolum,
- 22) Phenobarbitalum, 23) Thiaminum, 24) Methacyclinum,
- 25) Phthalazolum, 26) Phosphadenum, 27) Methyltestosteronum,
- 28) Thyreoidinum, 29) Sedalginum, 30) Promedolum,
- 31) Cardiovalenum, 32) Corglyconum, 33) Lidocainum,
- 34) Nitroglycerinum, 35) Dibazolum, 36) Thiphenum,
- 37) Hexamethylenetetraminum, 38) Octoestrolum,
- 39) Valocordinum, 40) Corvalolum, 41) Oestradiolum,
- 42) Laevomycetinum.

## LESSON 13

### § 14. REVISION OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR MATERIAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

#### EXERCISES

**1. Use the following word combinations in the Nominative and Genitive cases:**

*Pattern:*            acetylsalicylic acid  
                               Nom.: acidum acetylsalicylicum  
                               Gen.: acidi acetylsalicylici

- 1) ethyl alcohol, 2) potassium iodide, 3) purified sulphur,
- 4) leaves of aloe\*, 5) potassium carbonate, 6) grated camphor,
- 7) cocoa butter (oil), 8) flowers of matricary\*\*, 9) benzylpenicillin sodium salt,
- 10) caffeine and sodic benzoate, 11) sodium hydrocarbonate, 12) compound powder, 13) compound tincture,

14) distilled water, 15) ephedrine hydrochloride, 16) boric acid, 17) liquid extract, 18) mint water, 19) oily solution, 20) magnesium oxide, 21) pectoral species, 22) rectified alcohol, 23) finest powder, 24) vaginal suppositories, 25) herb of adonis vernalis.

---

\* N.pl.: folia Aloës

G.pl.: foliorum Aloës

\*\* N.pl.: flores Chamomillae

G.pl.: florum Chamomillae

## 2. Translate prescriptions into English:

- a) Recīpe: Iōdi 0,03  
Kalii iodīdi 0,3  
Glycerīni 30,0  
Olei Menthae piperītae guttas III  
Misce. Da. Signa:
- b) Recīpe: Streptocīdi  
Norsulfazōli ana 3,0  
Benzylpenicillīni-natrii 50 000 EД (units)  
Ephedrīni hydrochlorīdi 0,1  
Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissīmus  
Da. Signa:
- c) Recīpe: Unguenti Tetracyclīni 10,0  
Detur. Signetur:
- d) Recīpe: Extracti Crataegi fluīdi 25 ml  
Da. Signa:
- e) Recīpe: Paracetamōli  
Acīdi acetylsalicylīci ana 0,25  
Coffeīni-natrii benzoātis 0,1  
Misce, fiat pulvis.  
Dentur tales doses numēro 10  
Signētur:

- f) Recīpe: Tabulettas Furacilini 0, 1 ad usum internum\*  
Da. Signa: numēro 10
- g) Recīpe: Magnii oxydi 0,5  
Bismuthi subnitratis 0,2  
Extracti Belladonnae 0,01  
Misce fiat pulvis  
Da tales doses numero 10.  
Signa: 1 powder 2-3 times a day
- h) Recīpe: Sulfadimezīni  
Streptocīdi  
Synthomycīni ana 1,0  
Misce, fiat pulvis  
Detur Signētur:
- i) Recīpe: Chinosōli 0,03  
Acīdi borīci 0,3  
Tannini 0,06  
Olei Cacao quantum satis, ut fiat  
suppositorium vaginale  
Da tales doses numēro 6  
Signa:
- j) Recīpe: Tabulettas «Pentalgīnum» numero 10  
Da. Signa:
- k) Recīpe: Suppositoria cum Diprophyllīno 0,5 numēro 30  
Detur. Signetur:

---

\* for internal use

### 3. Translate prescriptions into Latin:

- |    |          |   |
|----|----------|---|
| a) | Take:    | Coated tablets of allochol for children<br>number 25*                   |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| b) | Take:    | Tablets of estradiol 0,14 number 12                                     |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| c) | Take:    | Vaginal suppositories with synthomycin 0,15<br>number 10                |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| d) | Take:    | Naphthalan ointment 50,0  |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| e) | Take:    | Suppositories with euphylline 0,2 number 10                             |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| f) | Take:    | Tablets of phthalazol 0,05 number 20                                    |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| g) | Take:    | Suppositories “Anaesthesolum” number 12                                 |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| h) | Take:    | Ichthyol 3,0<br>Vaseline up to 30,0<br>Mix to get ointment              |
|    | Deliver. | Define:   |
| i) | Take:    | Magnesium oxide 20,0<br>Distilled water 120 ml<br>Mix. Deliver. Define: |

\* Tabulettas Allocholi pro infantibus obductas numero 25.

- j)      Take:    Acetylsalicylic acid 0,25  
                  Deliver 12 similar doses in tablets  
                  Define:
- k)      Take:    Solution of ethacridine lactate 0,1% 500 ml \*  
                  Deliver. Define:
- l)      Take:    Morphine hydrochloride 0,015  
                  Apomorphine hydrochloride 0,05  
                  Diluted hydrochloric acid 1 ml \*\*  
                  Distilled water up to 200 ml  
                  Mix. Deliver. Define:
- m)      Take:    Sodium tetraborate  
                  Sodium hydrocarbonate equally 20,0  
                  Oil of mint III drops  
                  Mix. Deliver. Define:
- n)      Take:    Boric acid 4,0  
                  Rectified ethyl alcohol 95% 80 ml \*\*\*  
                  Oil of peppermint 2 ml  
                  Tannin 1,0  
                  Mix. Deliver. Define:
- o)      Take:    Magnesium carbonate 4,0  
                  Potassium carbonate 5,0  
                  Sodium hydrocarbonate 1,0  
                  Glycerin the needed amount  
                  Mix to get paste.  
                  Deliver, Define:

---

\* .    Solutionis Aethacridini lactatis 0,1% 500 ml

\*\*    Acidi hydrochlorici diluti 1 ml

\*\*\*   Spiritus aethylici rectificati

## LESSON 14

### FINAL TEST ON THE TOPIC “PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY”

#### PATTERN FOR THE TEST ON THE TOPIC “PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY”

**Assignment 1. Write down dictionary form of the following terms, indicate their declension.**

1) borate, 2) quinosol, 3) matricary, 4) flower, 5) emulsion, 6) potassium, 7) estradiol, 8) oil, 9) rectified, 10) spirit (*noun*).

**Assignment 2. Write down dictionary form of every term, use word combinations in the nominative and the genitive cases.**

- 1) rectified alcohol
- 2) finest powder
- 3) ethacridin lactate
- 4) boric acid
- 5) belladonna extract

**Assignment 3. Translate into English.**

- 1) Recipe: Mentholi 0,1  
Olei Persocorum 10 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:
- 2) Recipe: Herbae Adonidis vernalis 20,0  
Rhizomatis cum radicibus Valerianae 15,0  
Misce, fiant species.  
Da. Signa:
- 3) Recipe: Solutionis Corglyconi 0,06 % - 1 ml  
Da tales doses numero 10 in ampullis.  
Signa.

- 4) Recipe: Acidi acetylsalicylici 0,25  
Da tales doses numero 12 in tabulettis.  
Signa:

**Assignment 4. Translate into Latin.**

- 1) Take: Tincture of lily of the valley  
Valerian tincture equally 10 ml  
Solution of nitroglycerine 1% – 1 ml  
Validol 2 ml  
Mix. Deliver.  
Define:
- 2) Take: Magnesium oxide 20,0  
Distilled water 120 ml  
Mix. Deliver.  
Define:
- 3) Take: Euphyllin 0,1  
Dimedrol 0,025  
Sugar 0,2  
Mix to get a powder.  
Deliver 12 similar doses in gelatinous capsules.  
Define:
- 4) Take: Ichthyol 3,0  
Vaseline up to 30,0  
Mix to get ointment.  
Deliver. Define:

## ANSWERS

**Assignment 1. Write down dictionary form of the following terms, indicate their declension.**

1) boras, atis *m* III d., 2) Chinosolum, i *n* II d., 3) Chamomilla, ae *f* I d., 4) flos, floris *m* III d., 5) emulsum, i *n* II d., 6) Kalium, i *n* II d., 7) Oestradiolum, i *n* II d., 8) oleum, i *n* II d., 9) rectificatus, a, um, 10) spiritus, us *m* IV d.

**Assignment 2. Write down dictionary form of every term, use word combinations in the nominative and the genitive cases.**

1) spiritus, us *m*;  
    rectificatus, a, um  
Nom. sing.           spiritus rectificatus  
Gen. sing.           spiritus rectificati

2) pulvis, eris *m*;  
    subtilissimus, a, um  
Nom. sing.           pulvis subtilissimus  
Gen. sing.           pulveris subtilissimi

3) Aethacridinum, i *n*;  
    lactas, atis *m*  
Nom. sing.           Aethacridini lactas  
Gen. sing.           Aethacridini lactatis

4) acidum, i *n*;  
    boricus, a, um  
Nom. sing.           acidum boricum  
Gen. sing.           acidi borici

5) extractum, i *n*;  
    Belladonna, ae *f*  
Nom. sing.           extractum Belladonnae  
Gen. sing.           extracti Belladonnae



### **Assignment 3. Translate into English.**

- 1) Take: Menthol 0,1  
Peach kernel oil 10 ml  
Mix. Deliver. Define:
- 2) Take: Herb of adonis vernalis 20,0  
Rhizome with valerian roots 15,0  
Mix to get species.  
Deliver. Define:
- 3) Take: Solution of corglycon 0,06 % - 1 ml  
Deliver 10 similar doses in ampoules.  
Define:
- 4) Take: Acetylsalicylic acid 0,25  
Deliver 12 similar doses in tablets.  
Define:

### **Assignment 4. Translate into Latin.**

- 1) Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae  
Tincturae Valerianae ana 10 ml  
Solutionis Nitroglycerini 1% – 1 ml  
Validoli 2 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:
- 2) Recipe: Magnii oxydi 20,0  
Aquae destillatae 120 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:
- 3) Recipe: Euphyllini 0,1  
Dimedroli 0,025  
Sacchari 0,2  
Misce, fiat pulvis.  
Da tales doses numero 12 in capsulis gelatinosis.  
Signa:

- 4) Recipe: Ichthyoli 3,0  
Vaselini ad 30,0  
Misce, fiat unguentum.  
Da. Signa:

## PART 3

### CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

#### LESSON 15

Clinical terminology includes terms of different clinical specialities as well as pathological anatomy, pathological physiology, propedeutic therapy, operative surgery etc. The word “clinical” originates from Greek “klinike techne” with the meaning the art of medical treatment and curing a sickman.

The Latin word *clinica, ae f* – clinic has two meanings: 1/ (part of a) hospital or institution where medical advice and treatment are given and where students are taught through observation of cases; 2/ medical establishment for special purpose, for example, an antenatal clinic.

Clinical terminology contains names of illnesses, diseases, syndromes, symptoms, pathological processes, signs, names of operations, methods of observations and curing, and names of medical instruments etc.

Greek is the main language of clinical terminology. It means that all clinical terms consist of Greek term elements (parts of Greek words): initial and final. For example: an international clinical term in English like “stomatology”, in Latin will consist of two Greek term elements: “stomat-” which means – “oral cavity” (mouth) and “-logia” which means – “science” (study). All together it means “study of oral cavity diseases”.

The English term “gastritis” also consists of two Greek term elements: “gastr-” which means “stomach” and “-itis” – means

“inflammation”. All together it means “inflammation of the stomach”. One more example, the English term “cardiogram” in Latin consists of two clinical Greek terms: “cardi-” which means “heart”, “-gramma” which means “graphic representation”, “picture”. All together it means “graphic representation of heart working”.

Clinical terms may contain not only two but three or four term elements: for example, “pyelonephritis”. “Pyel-” – renal pelvis, “neph-” – kidney, “-itis” – inflammation. The whole term means “inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis”. The term containing four term elements “hydropyonephrosis” – “hydr-” – water, “py-” – pus, “neph-” – kidney, “-osis” – chronic disease. Between term elements there is a connective vowel “o”. The whole term means: “chronic disease during which water and pus are accumulated in the kidney”.

## § 15. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

### Greek and Latin duplicate meanings of organs, body parts, therapeutic and surgical methods of treatment

INITIAL AND FINAL TERM ELEMENTS			
GREEK TERM ELEMENTS		LATIN EQUIVALENTS	MEANING
1.	amygdal-	tonsilla, ae <i>f</i>	tonsil
2.	cardi-	cor, cordis <i>n</i>	heart
3.	cephal- (kephal-)	caput, itis <i>n</i>	head
4.	cheil-, -cheilia, ae <i>f</i>	labium, i <i>n</i>	lip
5.	gloss-, glott-, -glossia, ae <i>f</i>	lingua, ae <i>f</i>	tongue
6.	gen-, -genia, ae <i>f</i>	mandibula, ae <i>f</i>	a) lower jaw; chin b) birth; formation
7.	gnath-, -gnathia, ae <i>f</i>	maxilla, ae <i>f</i>	jaw, upper jaw

8.	haem(at)-, -aemia, ae <i>f</i>	sanguis, inis <i>m</i>	blood
9.	lith-	calculus, i <i>m</i>	stone, calculus
10.	odont-	dens, dentis <i>m</i>	tooth
11.	orth-	rectus, a, um	straight, correct
12.	oste-	os, ossis <i>n</i>	bone
13.	path-, -pathia, ae <i>f</i>	morbus, i <i>m</i>	disease
14.	py-	pus, puris <i>n</i>	pus
15.	sial-, -sialia, ae <i>f</i>	salīva, ae <i>f</i>	saliva
16.	stom(at)-; -stomia, ae <i>f</i>	os, oris <i>n</i>	mouth
17.	ul-	gingiva, ae <i>f</i>	gingiva, gum
18.	uran-	palatum, i <i>n</i>	hard palate
<b>FINAL TERM ELEMENTS</b>			
1.	-algia, ae <i>f</i> , -odynia, ae <i>f</i>	pain	
2.	-ectomy, ae <i>f</i>	ablation, removing of any organ; dissection	
3.	-gēnesis, is <i>f</i> ; -genia, ae <i>f</i>	birth, formation	
4.	-gramma, atis <i>n</i>	registering; picture; result of X-ray examination	
5.	-graphia, ae <i>f</i>	graphic representation; process; X- ray examination	
6.	-mycosis, is <i>f</i>	fungal infection	
7.	-necrosis, is <i>f</i>	necrosis (death of cells in the living tissue)	
8.	-paedia, ae <i>f</i>	correction, rehabilitation of normal function	
9.	-plastica, ae <i>f</i>	reconstruction; recovery surgery	
10.	-ptosis, is <i>f</i>	falling, descent	
11.	-rhagia, ae <i>f</i>	current of blood (bleeding)	
12.	-rhapsia, ae <i>f</i>	suture operation (putting stitch in...)	
13.	-rhoea, ae <i>f</i> [rɛΛ]	current of fluid	
14.	-scopia, ae <i>f</i>	examination	
15.	-schisis, is <i>f</i>	splitting; cleavage; fissure	
16.	-tomia, ae <i>f</i>	opening of any organ, incision	

SUFFIXES		
1.	-itis, idis <i>f</i>	inflammation
2.	-oma, ātis <i>n</i>	tumor
3.	-iāsis, is <i>f</i> ; -osis, is <i>f</i>	long-term chronic disease

### LEXICAL MINIMUM

1.	amygdalectomia, ae <i>f</i> tonsillectomia, ae <i>f</i>	removing of a tonsil
2.	cardiogramma, ātis <i>n</i>	graphic picture of heart activity (beating)
3.	cephalgia, ae <i>f</i> cephalodynia, ae <i>f</i>	head pain
4.	cheilognathouranoschisis, is <i>f</i>	splitting of a lip, the upper jaw and the palate
5.	cheilorhaphia, ae <i>f</i>	suture operation of a lip (putting stitch in a lip)
6.	cheiloschisis, is <i>f</i>	splitting (fissure) of a lip
7.	cheilosis, is <i>f</i>	chronic disease of lips (formation of fissures in the corners of the mouth)
8.	extrusia, ae <i>f</i>	displacement of the jaw forward
9.	gingivitis, idis <i>f</i> ulitis, idis <i>f</i>	inflammation of the gum
10.	glossectomia, ae <i>f</i>	removing of the tongue
11.	glossoptosis, is <i>f</i>	falling of the tongue
12.	glossotomia, ae <i>f</i>	incision of the tongue
13.	gnathopathia, ae <i>f</i>	disease of the upper jaw
14.	gnathoplastica, ae <i>f</i>	recovering surgery of the jaw
15.	gnathoschisis, is <i>f</i>	fissure, splitting in the maxilla
16.	haemorhagia, ae <i>f</i>	bleeding (current of blood), haemorrhage
17.	intrusia, ae <i>f</i>	displacement of the jaw backward
18.	odontogenēsis, is <i>f</i>	formation of teeth
19.	odontolithus, i <i>m</i>	dental stone

20.	odontonecrōsis, is <i>f</i>	necrosis (death) of a tooth
21.	odontorhagia, ae <i>f</i>	current of blood from a tooth
22.	orthodontia, ae <i>f</i>	branch of dentistry dedicated to the prevention and treatment of dentofacial anomalies
23.	orthopaedia, ae <i>f</i>	branch of medicine dealing with the correction of defects of the oral cavity
24.	osteonecrosis, is <i>f</i>	necrosis (death) of a bone
25.	pathologia, ae <i>f</i>	science of diseases
26.	pyorhoea, ae <i>f</i>	current of pus
27.	sialolithiasis, is <i>f</i>	stones in the salivary glands and ducts
28.	sialorhoea, ae <i>f</i>	current of saliva
29.	stomatomycosis, is <i>f</i>	disease of the the oral cavity caused by microscopical fungi [fʌŋgai]
30.	stomatoscopia, ae <i>f</i>	examination of the oral cavity
31.	uranoplastica, ae <i>f</i>	recovering surgery of the palate
32.	uranorhaphia, ae <i>f</i>	suture operation of the palate
33.	uranoschisis, is <i>f</i> palatoschisis, is <i>f</i>	fissure (splitting) of the hard palate

## EXERCISES

**1. Write full dictionary form of each term and determine the meanings of the initial and the final term elements:**

*Pattern:*    1) cheilōsis, is *f*  
                     cheil – lip  
                     -osis – long-term chronic disease

- |                    |                     |                     |                    |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) glossopathia,   | 2) cheilītis,       | 3) ulītis,          | 4) odontōma,       |
| 5) glossoptosis,   | 6) cheilodynia,     | 7) ulodynia,        | 8) gnathoplastica, |
| 9) cephalgia,      | 10) glossotomia,    | 11) glossectomia,   |                    |
| 12) stomatoscopia, | 13) pyorhoea,       | 14) cardiogramma,   |                    |
| 15) orthodontia,   | 16) osteonecrosis,  | 17) sialorhoea,     |                    |
| 18) uranoschisis,  | 19) cheilorhaphia,  | 20) gnathopathia,   |                    |
| 21) odontolithus,  | 22) stomatomycosis, | 23) sialolithiasis, |                    |
| 24) orthopaedia.   |                     |                     |                    |

**2. Add the term element corresponding to a given definition:**

Pattern:   gingiv... – inflammation of the gum  
               gingiv – it's a gum  
               inflammation – it's "itis"  
 Answer:   gingivitis, idis *f*

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1) ...itis, idis <i>f</i> –  | inflammation of the oral cavity;                    |
| 2) oste... –                 | tumor of bones;                                     |
| 3) ...aemia, ae <i>f</i> –   | purulent poisoning of the blood (pus in the blood); |
| 4) cardio... –               | disease of the heart;                               |
| 5) gnatho... –               | surgery recovery of the jaw;                        |
| 6) ...rhaphia, ae <i>f</i> – | suture operation of a lip;                          |
| 7) ...ectomy, ae <i>f</i> –  | removing of a tonsil;                               |
| 8) odont... –                | tooth tumor;  |
| 9) glosso... –               | falling of the tongue;                              |
| 10) stomato... –             | fungal infection of the oral cavity.                |

**3. Make up one-word clinical terms with the following meaning:**

1) pain in the tongue; 2) dental tumor; 3) splitting of a lip, jaw and palate; 4) removing of a palatal tonsil; 5) splitting of the tongue; 6) headache; 7) registering of the heart beating; 8) necrosis (death) of a tooth; 9) tooth formation; 10) splitting of the maxilla; 11) science of diseases; 12) recovering surgery of the palate; 13) current of blood from a tooth; 14) suture operation of the palate.

## LESSON 16

### § 16. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

**Greek and Latin duplicate meanings of organs, body parts, therapeutic and surgical methods of treatment**

<b>GREEK INITIAL TERM ELEMENTS</b>		<b>LATIN EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
1.	all-, heter-	alter, a, um	other, changed
2.	brachy-	brevis, e	short
3.	glyc(k)-, gluc-	dulcis, e	sweet, glucose
4.	leuc(k)-	albus, a, um	white; leukocyte
5.	olig-	-	little amount; lack; deficiency
6.	paed-	infans, ntis <i>m, f</i>	child
7.	pharmac-	medicamentum, i <i>n</i>	medicine; drug
8.	physi-	natura, ae <i>f</i>	nature
9.	phyt-	planta, ae <i>f</i>	plant
10.	rhin-	nasus, i <i>m</i>	nose
11.	-	halitus, us <i>m</i>	air
<b>FINAL TERM ELEMENTS</b>			
1.	-ectasia, ae <i>f</i>	dilation	
2.	-ergia, ae <i>f</i>	1) reactivity; 2) work, action	
3.	-iatria, ae <i>f</i>	treatment	
4.	-mania, ae <i>f</i>	addiction to anything; obsession, predilection	
5.	-plasia, ae <i>f</i>	formation, development	
6.	-plegia, ae <i>f</i>	paralysis (absence of movement), stroke	
7.	-therapia, ae <i>f</i>	treatment	
8.	-tonia, ae <i>f</i>	tone, tension	
9.	-trophia, ae <i>f</i>	nutrition	
<b>PREFIXES</b>			
1.	an-, a-	absence	
2.	di-, bi-	two	
3.	dys-	disturbance; disorder	



4.	endo-	inside
5.	hyper-	1) excess of the norm; 2) above; 3) increasing; 4) high
6.	hypo-	1) lowering of the norm; 2) below; 3) decreasing; 4) low
7.	para-, par-	1) near, around (points to the cellular tissue around the body); 2) departure from norm
8.	peri-	near, around (points to the tissue that covers an organ)
9.	pro-	before, in front of, ahead of
10.	retro-	behind; over, the other side of; backwards direction
11.	syn-, sym-	joint action, together

### LEXICAL MINIMUM

1.	adentia, ae <i>f</i>	congenital absence of teeth
2.	agnathia, ae <i>f</i>	absence of the upper or the lower jaw
3.	allergia, ae <i>f</i>	changed reaction of the organism to certain substances
4.	brachycheilia, ae <i>f</i>	short lip
5.	diglossia, ae <i>f</i>	splitting of the tongue
6.	dysodontogenia, ae <i>f</i>	disturbance of teeth formation
7.	dysplasia, ae <i>f</i>	disturbance of development
8.	dystrophia, ae <i>f</i>	disturbance of nutrition
9.	endognathia, ae <i>f</i>	deformation of the jaw in the transverse direction
10.	halitosis, is <i>f</i>	bad breath (air)
11.	hyperglykaemia, ae <i>f</i>	increasing of sugar in the blood
12.	hypersalivatio, onis <i>f</i>	increased salivation
13.	hypertonia, ae <i>f</i>	high blood pressure
14.	hyposialia, ae <i>f</i> oligosialia, ae <i>f</i>	decreased salivation
15.	hypotonia, ae <i>f</i>	low blood pressure

16.	leukaemia, ae <i>f</i>	white blood [increasing of the amount of leukocytes in the blood (cancer of the blood)]
17.	osteodysplasia, ae <i>f</i>	abnormal development of bone tissue
18.	osteodystrophia, ae <i>f</i>	disturbance of bone nutrition
19.	paediatrics, ae <i>f</i>	child treatment; science of child diseases
20.	periodontitis, idis <i>f</i>	inflammation of periodontium (tissue surrounding a tooth)
21.	periodontopathia, ae <i>f</i>	periodontal disease
22.	periostitis, idis <i>f</i>	inflammation of periosteum (tissue surrounding the bone)
23.	pharmacomania, ae <i>f</i>	addiction to drugs
24.	pharmacotherapy, ae <i>f</i>	treatment of a disease with the help of medicines
25.	phlebectasia, ae <i>f</i>	dilation of veins
26.	physiatrics, ae <i>f</i>	treatment with the help of natural means
27.	phytotherapy, ae <i>f</i>	treatment by the use of plants
28.	proglottis, is <i>f</i>	tip of the tongue
29.	prognathia, ae <i>f</i>	abnormal displacement of the upper jaw forward
30.	progenia, ae <i>f</i>	abnormal displacement of the lower jaw forward
31.	retrogenia, ae <i>f</i>	displacement of the lower jaw backward
32.	retrognathia, ae <i>f</i>	displacement of the upper jaw backward
33.	synergia, ae <i>f</i>	joint action of two or more structures
34.	uranoplegia, ae <i>f</i> palatoplegia, ae <i>f</i>	paralysis (loss of movement) of the muscle of the soft palate

## EXERCISES

**1. Give dictionary form of Latin terms corresponding to the following Greek roots:**

Pattern:	paed- → infans, ntis <i>m, f</i>	
	Greek	Latin

1) cheil-, 2) lith-, 3) -sialia, 4) ul-, 5) odont-, 6) cardi-, 7) orth-, 8) stomat-, 9) -glossia.

**2. Give Greek morphological elements corresponding to the following Latin words (*see p. 87-88*):**

Pattern:	nasus, <i>i</i> → -rhin	
	Greek	Latin

1) mandibula, ae *f*; 2) albus, a, um; 3) rectus, a, um; 4) saliva, ae *f*; 5) natura, ae *f*; 6) palatum, i *n*; 7) cor, cordis *n*; 8) brevis, e; 9) lingua, ae *f*; 10) medicamentum, i *n*; 11) pus, puris *n*.

**3. Write full dictionary form of each term and the meanings of initial and final roots:**

<i>Pattern:</i> 1) uranoplegia, ae <i>f</i>		
uran-	→	palate
-plegia, ae <i>f</i>	→	paralysis (absence of movement)

1) uranoplegia, 2) osteodysplasia, 3) hyperglykaemia, 4) dystrophia, 5) diglossia, 6) progenia, 7) periostitis, 8) parodontalis, 9) pharmacomania, 10) brachycheilia, 11) adentia, 12) physiatria, 13) proglottis, 14) hypotonia, 15) dysodontogenia, 16) leukaemia, 17) oligosialia, 18) parodontopathia, 19) paediatra, 20) endogenus (gen=birth), 21) retrognathia, 22) periostitis, 23) pharmacotherapia, 24) allergia, 25) prognathia, 26) phytotherapia, 27) endognathia,

28) hypersalivatio, 29) hypertonia, 30) hypodontia,  
31) dysodontogēnesis, 32) retrogenia, 33) halitosis.

**4. Make up one-word clinical terms with the following meaning:**

1) absence of the upper jaw; 2) treatment of diseases with the help of plants; 3) disturbance of bone nutrition; 4) displacement forward of the lower jaw (before the jaw); 5) increasing of the glucose in the blood; 6) high blood pressure; 7) paralysis of the tongue; 8) inflammation of periodontium; 9) increased salivation; 10) paralysis of the hard palate; 11) disease of the tissue surrounding a tooth; 12) treatment with the help of medicines; 13) suturing of the palate; 14) inflammation of the gums; 15) lower tension, 16) bad breath.

## **LESSON 17**

### **§ 17. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY**

**Greek and Latin duplicate meanings of organs, body parts, therapeutic and surgical methods of treatment**

#### **Complex clinical terms**

<b>GREEK INITIAL AND FINAL TERM ELEMENTS</b>		<b>LATIN EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
1.	aesthes-; -aesthesia, ae <i>f</i>	sensus, us <i>m</i>	feeling, sense
2.	-	alveolus, i <i>m</i>	dental alveolus
3.	angi-	vas, vasis <i>n</i>	vessel
4.	bi(o)-	vita, ae <i>f</i>	life
5.	blephar-	palpebra, ae <i>f</i>	eyelid
6.	cyt-, -cytus, i <i>m</i>	cellula, ae <i>f</i>	cell
7.	derm-, dermat-; -dermia, ae <i>f</i>	cutis, is <i>f</i>	skin

8.	encephal-	cerebrum, i <i>n</i>	cerebrum, brain
9.	erythr-	ruber, rubra, um	red; erythrocyte
10.	hist-	textus, us <i>m</i>	tissue
11.	macr-	magnus, a, um	large (by size)
12.	megal-, -megalia, ae <i>f</i>	magnus, a, um	large (enlargement)
13.	melan-	niger, gra, grum	black; melanin (enzyme)
14.	micr-	parvus, a, um	small (by size)
15.	my-	musculus, i <i>m</i>	muscle
16.	neur-	nervus, i <i>m</i>	nerve
17.	onc-	tumor (oris) <i>m</i> malignus (i)	tumor
18.	ophthalm-	oculus, i <i>m</i>	eye
19.	ot-	auris, is <i>f</i>	ear
20.	paed-	infans, ntis <i>m, f</i>	child
21.	-paedia, ae <i>f</i>	—	correction
22.	pan-, pant-	omnis, e	whole
23.	phleb-	vena, ae <i>f</i>	vein
24.	poly-	multus, a, um	many (by quantity)
25.	sten-	—	narrowing
26.	—	velum, i <i>n</i>	soft palate
27.	xer-	siccus, a, um	dry

### FINAL TERM ELEMENTS

1.	-ectasia, ae <i>f</i>	—	dilation
2.	-logia, ae <i>f</i>	—	science, study
3.	-logus, i <i>m</i>	—	name of medical or biological specialists
4.	-metria, ae <i>f</i>	—	measurement
5.	-opia, ae <i>f</i> ; -opsia, ae <i>f</i>	visus, us <i>m</i>	vision, sight
6.	-penia, ae <i>f</i>	—	little amount; lack
7.	-stenosis, is <i>f</i>	—	narrowing

## LEXICAL MINIMUM

1.	alveoplastica, ae <i>f</i>	recovering surgery of a dental alveolus
2.	anaesthesia, ae <i>f</i>	absence of sensitivity
3.	biologia, ae <i>f</i>	science studying forms of life and living organisms
4.	blepharoplastica, ae <i>f</i>	recovering surgery of eyelids
5.	craniometria, ae <i>f</i>	measurement of the size of the skull (cranium, i <i>n</i> – skull)
6.	dermatitis, idis <i>f</i>	inflammation of the skin
7.	dermatomycōsis, is <i>f</i>	cutaneous disease due to fungi
8.	dermatōsis, is <i>f</i>	any disease of the skin
9.	encephalitis, idis <i>f</i>	inflammation of the brain
10.	encephalogramma, ātis <i>n</i>	X-ray film of the brain
11.	erythropenia, ae <i>f</i>	lack of erythrocytes in the blood
12.	haematologus, i <i>m</i>	specialist in blood diseases
13.	hepatomegalia, ae <i>f</i>	enlargement of the liver
14.	hyperaesthesia, ae <i>f</i>	excessive sensitivity (of the skin)
15.	leucocytosis, is <i>f</i>	increase of leukocytes in the blood
16.	macrocytus, i <i>m</i>	large cell
17.	melanoderma, ātis <i>n</i>	(great amount of) melanin in the skin.
18.	microcephālus, i <i>m</i>	small size of the head
19.	microgenia, ae <i>f</i>	small size of the lower jaw
20.	myologia, ae <i>f</i>	science of muscles
21.	oligocytaemia, ae <i>f</i>	deficiency of blood cells
22.	oligodontia, ae <i>f</i> oligodentia, ae <i>f</i>	lack of teeth
23.	oncogenesis, is <i>f</i>	process of tumor development
24.	paediatrics, ae <i>f</i>	science of child diseases

25.	phlebectasia, ae <i>f</i>	dilation of veins
26.	polyarthropathia, ae <i>f</i>	disease of many joints
27.	somatologia, ae <i>f</i>	science studying structure of the human body (somat – body)
28.	stenostomia, ae <i>f</i>	narrowness of the mouth
29.	stomatoscopia, ae <i>f</i>	examination of the oral cavity
30.	veloplastica, ae <i>f</i>	recovery surgery of the soft palate
31.	xerodermia, ae <i>f</i>	dryness of the skin
32.	xerophthalmia, ae <i>f</i>	dryness of an eye
33.	xerostomia, ae <i>f</i>	dryness of the oral cavity

## EXERCISES

**1. Give dictionary form of Latin terms corresponding to the following Greek roots:**

1) bio-, 2) encephal-, 3) phleb-, 4) ot-, 5) -opsia, 6) hist-, 7) angi-, 8) blephar-, 9) cyt-, 10) derm-.

**2. Give Greek morphological elements corresponding to the following Latin words:**

1) parvus, a, um; 2) vena, ae *f*; 3) vas, vasis, *n*; 4) siccus, a, um; 5) sensus, us *m*; 6) omnis, e; 7) ruber, bra, brum; 8) tumor, oris *m*; 9) cutis, is *f*; 10) multus, a, um.

**3. Write full dictionary form of each term and the meaning of initial and final term elements:**

Pattern:    **encephalogramma**, atis *n*  
                   encephal – brain  
                   gramma – X-ray picture (examination)

1) biopsia,      2) histologia,      3) otitis,      4) neuralgia,  
 5) anaesthesia,    6) dermatitis,    7) xerostomia,    8) erythrocytus,  
 9) paediatrics,    10) myalgia,    11) micrognathia,    12) pyoderma,

13) glycaemia, 14) oligodontia, 15) dermatosis, 16) hyperplasia, 17) xerocheilia, 18) polycytaemia, 19) brachycheilia, 20) anaemia, 21) rhinorrhoea, 22) pulpitis, 23) pancarditis, 24) parodontosis, 25) haemangioma, 26) oncologia, 27) panalgia, 28) physiotherapia, 29) oncogenesis, 30) orthodontia, 31) gingivotomia, 32) gynaecologus, 33) cardiostenosis.

**4. Make up Latin terms with the following meaning using the given words:**

1) small size of the lower jaw, 2) pain in the oral cavity, 3) excess of sensitivity, 4) white cell (of blood), 5) great size of the lip, 6) disturbance of vision, 7) short lip, 8) fungal infection of the mouth, 9) current of the blood from a tooth, 10) specialist studying the blood, 11) dental calculus, 12) inflammation of the tissue around the bone, 13) disease of the brain, 14) incision of a muscle, 15) X-ray examination of the vein, 16) falling of eyelids, 17) recovering (reconstructive) operation of the upper jaw, 18) result of X-ray examination of the nose, 19) formation of teeth, 20) pain in the jaw, 21) science studying tissues.

**5. Translate into English:**

1) hyperplasia enameli, 2) hyperaemia pulpaе, 3) hypertrophia tonsillarum palatarum, 4) anaesthesia mandibularis, 5) lymphangiitis faciei et colli, 6) odontoma simplex, 7) atrophia faciei, 8) atrophia gingivae.



## LESSON 18

### § 18. REVISION OF LEXICAL MATERIAL OF CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

#### EXERCISES

##### 1. Fill in the blanks:

ENGLISH	LATIN	GREEK
Plant		
	maxilla, ae f	
		dermat-
	morbus, i m	
		erythr-
eyelid		
	dens, dentis m	
		gloss-
short		
		ot-
	os, ossis n	
pus		
		sial-
	musculus, i m	

##### 2. Write down Greek and Latin equivalents of the following words:

1) pus, 2) nature, 3) life, 4) heart, 5) short, 6) muscle, 7) tonsil, 8) sweet, 9) eyelid, 10) blood, 11) nose, 12) vein, 13) stone, 14) drug, 15) brain, 16) head, 17) plant, 18) vessel, 19) upper jaw, 20) white, 21) feeling, 22) tooth, 23) tumor, 24) cell.

**3. Write down full dictionary form of each term and the meaning of the initial and final term elements:**

Pattern:    biopsia, ae <i>f</i> bio – life; opsia, ae <i>f</i> – vision
---

1) biopsia,      2) uranoplegia,      3) cheilosis,      4) histologia,  
5) osteodysplasia,    6) ulitis,    7) neuralgia,    8) hyperglykaemia,  
9) orthopaedia,      10) gingivotomia,      11) dysodontogenesis,  
12) sialolithiasis,      13) physiotherapia,      14) hypodontia,  
15) uranoschisis,      16) brachycheilia,      17) pharmacotherapia,  
18) pyorrhoea,      19) erythrocytus,      20) cardiogramma,  
21) stomatomyosis, 22) gnathopathia, 23) pharmacomania, 24)  
halitosis.

**4. Make up clinical terms with the following meaning:**

<i>Pattern:</i> small size of the lower jaw – microgenia, ae <i>f</i>
--

1) bad breath, 2) low tension, 3) pain in the tongue,  
4) formation of teeth, 5) inflammation of the gums, 6) current of  
the blood from a tooth, 7) result of X-ray examination of the nose,  
8) suture operation of the palate, 9) science of diseases,  
10) specialist treating heart diseases, 11) absence of teeth,  
12) dental tumor, 13) narrowing of the mouth, 14) removal of a  
tonsil, 15) division of the tip of the tongue, 16) measurement of  
the size of the head, 17) necrosis (death) of a tooth, 18) treatment  
with the help of plants, 19) incision of a muscle, 20) fissure of the  
palate, 21) fungal infection of the oral cavity, 22) disease of the  
jaw, 23) disturbance of nutrition.

## LESSON 19

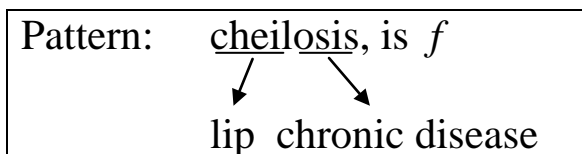
### TEST ON THE TOPIC “CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY”

#### PATTERN OF THE TEST ON THE TOPIC “CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY”

##### Assignment 1. Give Greek and Latin equivalents.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1) mouth;   | 5) upper jaw; |
| 2) tonsil;  | 6) nose;      |
| 3) disease; | 7) eyelid;    |
| 4) tooth;   | 8) bone.      |

##### Assignment 2. Write down the meaning of every term element of the following terms.



1) cheilosis, is <i>f</i>	5) stomatomycosis, is <i>f</i>
2) uranoplegia, ae <i>f</i>	6) pyaemia, ae <i>f</i>
3) histologia, ae <i>f</i>	7) cardiotherapia, ae <i>f</i>
4) rhinorrhagia, ae <i>f</i>	8) glossoptosis, is <i>f</i>

##### Assignment 3. Make up terms according to a given definition.

1. Pain in the tongue.
2. Absence of the upper jaw.
3. Dilation of veins.
4. Dryness of the skin.
5. Incision of muscle.
6. Disease of the lower jaw.
7. Suppuration of the skin (pus in the skin).
8. Suture operation of the palate.

## ANSWERS

### Assignment 1. Give Greek and Latin equivalents.

	Greek	Latin
1) mouth	stomat-; -stomia, ae <i>f</i>	os, oris <i>n</i>
2) tonsil	amygdal-	tonsilla, ae <i>f</i>
3) disease	patho-	morbus, i <i>m</i>
4) tooth	odont-	dens, dentis <i>m</i>
5) upper jaw	gnath-; -gnathia, ae <i>f</i>	maxilla, ae <i>f</i>
6) nose	rhin-	nasus, i <i>m</i>
7) eyelid	blephar-	palpebra, ae <i>f</i>
8) bone	oste-	os, ossis <i>n</i>

### Assignment 2. Write down the meaning of every term element of the following terms.

- 1) cheilosis, is *f* → cheil- – lip;  
-osis – long-term chronic disease;
- 2) uranoplegia, ae *f* → uran- – palate;  
-plegia – paralysis;
- 3) histologia, ae *f* → hist- – tissue;  
-logia – science, study;
- 4) rhinorrhagia, ae *f* → rhin- – nose;  
-rhagia – current of blood (bleeding);
- 5) stomatomycosis, is *f* → stomat- – mouth;  
-myc – fungal infection;  
-osis – chronic disease;
- 6) pyaemia, ae *f* → py- – pus;  
-aemia – blood;
- 7) cardiotherapia, ae *f* → cardi- – heart;  
-therapia – treatment;
- 8) glossoptosis, is *f* → gloss- – tongue;  
-ptosis – falling.

### Assignment 3. Make up terms according to a given definition.

1. Pain in the tongue – glossalgia, ae *f*.
2. Absence of the upper jaw – agnathia, ae *f*.
3. Dilation of veins – phlebectasia, ae *f*.

4. Dryness of the skin – xerodermia, ae *f*; xeroderma, atis *n*.
5. Incision of the muscle – myotomia, ae *f*.
6. Disease of the lower jaw – genopathia, ae *f*.
7. Suppuration of the skin (pus in the skin) – pyodermia, ae *f*.
8. Suture operation of the palate – uranorhaphia, ae *f*.

## **LESSON 20**

### **CREDIT TEST**

***(includes the material of anatomical,  
pharmaceutical and clinical terminology)***

### **PATTERN OF THE CREDIT TEST**

#### **Part I. Anatomical terminology**

**Assignment 1. Write down every term in Latin dictionary form. Use these word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular and plural:**


- 1) molar tooth
- 2) gastric opening

**Assignment 2. Write down every term in its dictionary form and translate these word combinations into Latin:**

- 1) superior and inferior lip
- 2) muscles of the nose

#### **Part II. Pharmaceutical terminology**

**Assignment 1. Write down in Latin the following names of drugs, underline significant term elements and indicate their meanings:**

Pattern:    phenobarbital – Phenobarbitalum, i n <div style="text-align: center;">           drug for sleep       </div>
--

- 1) analgin
- 2) sulfadimezin
- 3) methyltestosteron

**Assignment 2. Translate the following prescription into Latin. Write down the underlined words in their dictionary form:**

Take:        Dicain 0,2  
               Ethyl alcohol 96% 2 ml  
               Distilled water 6 ml  
               Mix. Deliver. Define:

### **Part III. Clinical terminology**

**Assignment 1. Write down the complete dictionary form of each Latin noun and define the meaning of each term element:**

Pattern:    1) <u>periodontitis</u> , idis <i>f</i> <div style="text-align: center;"> <u>peri</u> – around  <u>odont</u> – tooth  <u>itis</u> – inflammation       </div>
--

- 1) rhinoscopia
- 2) uranorhaphia
- 3) haemorrhagia

**Assignment 2. Make up terms according to a given definition and write them in their dictionary form:**

- 1) small size of the upper jaw
- 2) abnormality of the development (disorder of the development)
- 3) formation of teeth

## ANSWERS

### **Part I. Anatomical terminology.**

**Assignment 1. Write down every term in Latin dictionary form. Use these word combinations in Nom. and Gen. singular and plural:**

1) molaris, e;  
dens, dentis *m*  
Nom. sing. dens molaris  
Gen. sing. dentis molaris  
Nom. plur. dentes molares  
Gen. plur. dentium molarium

2) gastricus, a, um;  
foramen, inis *n*  
Nom. sing. foramen gastricum  
Gen. sing. foraminis gastrici  
Nom. plur. foramina gastrica  
Gen. plur. foraminum gastricorum

**Assignment 2. Write down every term in its dictionary form and translate these word combinations into Latin:**

1) superior, ius; inferior, ius; labium, i *n*  
Translation: labium superius et inferius

2) musculus, i *m*; nasus, i *m*  
Translation: musculi nasi

### **Part II. Pharmaceutical terminology.**

**Assignment 1. Write down in Latin the following names of drugs, underline significant term elements and indicate their meanings:**

1) Analginum, i *n*  
an – absence; alg – pain; analgetic (pain killer) drug;

2) Sulfadimezinum, i *n*  
sulfa – sulfamide; zin – drugs containing nitrogen atoms;

3) Methyltestosteronum, i *n*  
test; ster – male sex hormone drug.

**Assignment 2. Translate the following prescription into Latin. Write down the underlined words in their dictionary form:**

Recipe: Dicaini 0,2  
Spiritus aethylici 96% 2 ml  
Aquae destillatae 6 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:

spiritus, us *m*; aethylicus, a, um; aqua, ae *f*; destillatus, a, um

### **Part III. Clinical terminology.**

**Assignment 1. Write down the complete dictionary form of each Latin noun and define the meaning of each term element:**

1) rhinoscopia, ae *f*  
rhin – nose; scopia – examination

2) uranorhaphia, ae *f*  
uran – hard palate; rhapsia – suture operation

3) haemorrhagia, ae *f*  
haem – blood; rrhagia – current of the blood.

**Assignment 2. Make up terms according to a given definition and write them in their dictionary form:**

- 1) micrognathia, ae *f*
- 2) dysplasia, ae *f*
- 3) odontogēnesis, is *f*



## LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
<b>Aa</b>	
accessorius, a, um	accessory
acetylsalicylicus, a, um	acetylsalicylic
acidum, i <i>n</i>	acid
Adonis (idis) vernalis (is) <i>m, f</i>	adonis vernalis ( <i>medicinal plant</i> )*
Aethacridinum, i <i>n</i>	ethacridine ( <i>drug's name</i> )**
aether, eris <i>m</i>	ether
aethylicus, a, um	ethylic
ala, ae <i>f</i>	wing
Allocholum, i <i>n</i>	allochol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Aloë, ës <i>f</i>	aloe ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
alveolaris, e	alveolar
alveolus, i <i>m</i>	alveolus
Anaesthesinum, i <i>n</i>	anesthesine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
angulus, i <i>m</i>	angle
anterior, ius	anterior
antiasthmaticus, a, um	antiasthmatic
apex, ĩcis <i>m</i>	apex, top, tip
Apomorphinum, i <i>n</i>	apomorphine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
aqua, ae <i>f</i>	water
arcus, us <i>m</i>	arch
arteria, ae <i>f</i>	artery
articularis, e	articular
auditivus, a, um	auditory, acoustic
<b>Bb</b>	
basis, is <i>f</i>	base
Belladonna, ae <i>f</i>	belladonna ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
Benzylpenicillinum (i)- natrium (i) <i>n</i>	benzylpenicillin sodium salt ( <i>d.n.</i> )

---

\* below “medicinal plant” is designated “m.pl.”

\*\* below “drug’s name” is designated “d.n.”

bifurcatio, ōnis <i>f</i>	bifurcation
Bismuthum, i <i>n</i>	bismuth
boras, ātis <i>m</i>	borate
boricus, a, um	boric
brevis, e	short
buccalis, e	buccal
buccinatorius, a, um	buccal (node)
butyrum, i <i>n</i> ; (oleum, i <i>n</i> )	butter
<b>Cc</b>	
Cacão <i>n</i> (indeclinable)	cocoa
caecus, a, um	cecal
Camphora, ae <i>f</i>	camphor ( <i>d.n.</i> )
canālis, is <i>m</i>	canal
caninus, a, um	canine
caput, ĩtis <i>n</i>	head
carbonas, ātis <i>m</i>	carbonate
cartilago, ĩnis <i>f</i>	cartilage
cavernosus, a, um	cavernous
cavitas, ātis <i>f</i>	cavity
cavus, a, um	caval, hollow
cerebrum, i <i>n</i>	cerebrum; brain
cervicalis, e	cervical
Chamomilla, ae <i>f</i> [hʌmɔ'mila]	camomile, matricary ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
Chinosolum, i <i>n</i> [hinɔzolum]	quinosol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
chloridum, i <i>n</i>	chloride
ciliaris, e	ciliary
Coffeinum (i)- natrii benzoas (atis) <i>m</i>	caffeine and sodic benzoate ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Coffeinum, i <i>n</i>	caffeine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
collum, i <i>n</i>	neck; cervix
comissura, ae <i>f</i>	commissure
compositus, a, um	compound
concha, ae <i>f</i>	concha
Convallaria, ae <i>f</i>	lily of the valley ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
Corglycōnum, i <i>n</i>	corglycon ( <i>d.n.</i> )
cornu, us <i>n</i>	horn

corpus, ōris <i>n</i>	body
cortex, ĭcis <i>m</i>	cortex; bark
cranialis, e	cranial
cranium, i <i>n</i>	skull
Crataegus, i <i>f</i>	hawthorn ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
<b>Dd</b>	
decoctum, i <i>n</i>	decoction
dens, dentis <i>m</i>	tooth
dentalis, e	dental
depuratus, a, um	purified (sulfur, fat)
destillatus, a, um	distilled
dexter, tra, trum	right
digitus, i <i>m</i>	finger; digit
dilutus, a, um	diluted
Dimedrōlum, i <i>n</i>	dimedrol, diphenylhydramine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Diprophyllinum, i <i>n</i>	diprophylline ( <i>d.n.</i> )
dorsum, i <i>n</i>	back
ductus, us <i>m</i>	duct
<b>Ee</b>	
emulsum, i <i>n</i>	emulsum (emulsion)
enamelum, i <i>n</i>	enamel
Ephedrinum, i <i>n</i>	ephedrine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
et	and ( <i>conjunction</i> )
Eucalyptus, i <i>f</i>	eucalypt ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
Euphyllinum i <i>n</i>	euphylline ( <i>d.n.</i> )
externus, a, um	external
extractum, i <i>n</i>	extract
vestibŭlum, i <i>n</i>	entrance; vestibule
<b>Ff</b>	
facies, ēi <i>f</i>	surface, face
flores, florum ( <i>pl</i> )	flowers
flos, floris <i>m</i>	flower
fluidus, a, um	liquid
folia, foliorum ( <i>pl</i> )	leaves

folium, i <i>n</i>	leaf
forāmen, ĩnis <i>n</i>	foramen, opening
fossa, ae <i>f</i>	fossa
frenŭlum, i <i>n</i>	frenulum
frontalis, e	frontal
fructus, us <i>m</i>	fruit
Furacilinum, i <i>n</i>	furacilin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
<b>Gg</b>	
gingiva, ae <i>f</i>	gum, gingiva
gingivalis, e	gingival
glandula, ae <i>f</i>	gland
Glucōsum, i <i>n</i>	glucose
Glycerinum, i <i>n</i>	glycerin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Glycyrrhiza, ae <i>f</i>	licorice ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
<b>Hh</b>	
herba, ae <i>f</i>	herb
hydrocarbonas, ātis <i>m</i>	hydrocarbonate
hydrochloricus, a, um	hydrochloric
hydrochloridum, i <i>n</i>	hydrochloride
hyoideus, a, um	hyoid (bone)
hypoglossus, a, um	hypoglossal (nerve)
<b>Ii</b>	
Ichthyolum, i <i>n</i>	ichthyol, ichthamol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
incisivus, a, um	incisive
inferior, ius	lower, inferior
infusum, i <i>n</i>	infusion
interalveolaris, e	interalveolar
intercostalis, e	intercostal
internus, a, um	internal
iodidum, i <i>n</i>	iodide
Iodum, i <i>n</i>	iodine
<b>Kk</b>	
Kalium, i <i>n</i>	potassium

<b>Ll</b>	
labium, i <i>n</i>	lip
lacrimalis, e	lacrimal
lactas, ātis <i>m</i>	lactate
Laevorinum, i <i>n</i>	levorin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
lamina, ae <i>f</i>	lamina, plate
lateralis, e	lateral
latus, a, um	broad, wide, large
ligamentum, i <i>n</i>	ligament
lingua, ae <i>f</i>	tongue
lingualis, e	lingual
linimentum, i <i>n</i>	liniment
longitudinalis, e	longitudinal
longus, a, um	long
lumbalis, e	lumbar
lymphaticus, a, um	lymphatic
<b>Mm</b>	
Magnium, i <i>n</i>	magnesium
major, jus	greater, (great); major
mandibŭla, ae <i>f</i>	lower jaw, mandible
mandibularis, e	mandibular
margo, ĩnis <i>m</i>	margin, border, edge
massetericus, a, um	masseteric (artery, nerve)
masticatorius, a, um	masticatory (surface, muscle)
maxilla, ae <i>f</i>	upper jaw, maxilla
maxillaris, e	maxillary
maximus, a, um	the greatest
medialis, e	medial
medianus, a, um	median
Mentha, ae <i>f</i>	mint ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
Mentha (ae) piperita (ae) <i>f</i>	peppermint ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
Mentholum, i <i>n</i>	menthol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Methylenum (i) coeruleum (i) <i>n</i>	methylene blue
minimus, a, um	the smallest
minor, us	smaller, small; minor
mobilis, e	mobile

molaris, e	molar
Morphinum, i <i>n</i>	morphine ( <i>d.n.</i> )
musculus, i <i>m</i>	muscle
<b>Nn</b>	
Naphthalanum, i <i>n</i>	naphthalan ( <i>d.n.</i> )
naris, is <i>f</i>	nostril
nasalis, e	nasal
nasus, i <i>m</i>	nose
Natrium, i <i>n</i>	sodium
nervus, i <i>m</i>	nerve
Nitroglycerinum, i <i>n</i>	nitroglycerin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
nodus, i <i>m</i>	node
Norsulfazolum, i <i>n</i>	norsulfazole ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Novocainum, i <i>n</i>	novocain ( <i>d.n.</i> )
nucleus, i <i>m</i>	nucleus
<b>Oo</b>	
obductus, a, um	coated (tablet)
Oestradiolum, i <i>n</i>	estradiol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
oleosus, a, um	oily
oleum, i <i>n</i>	oil
Oleum (i) Helianthi	sunflower-seed oil
Oleum (i) Persicorum	peach kernel oil
Oleum (i) Ricini	castor oil
opticus, a, um	optic
orbita, ae <i>f</i>	orbit
os, oris <i>n</i>	mouth
os, ossis <i>n</i>	bone
osseus, a, um	bony
oxydum, i <i>n</i>	oxide
<b>Pp</b>	
palatinus, a, um	palatal
palatum, i <i>n</i>	palate
pàlpebra, ae <i>f</i>	eyelid
Paracetamol, i <i>n</i>	paracetamol ( <i>d.n.</i> )

paries, ětis <i>m</i>	wall
pars, partis <i>f</i>	part
pasta, ae <i>f</i>	paste
pectorālis, e	pectoral (for species)
petrosus, a, um	petrous
Phenacetinum, i <i>n</i>	phenacetin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Phthalazolum, i <i>n</i>	phthalazol ( <i>d.n.</i> )
plexus, us <i>m</i>	plexus
plica, ae <i>f</i>	fold, plica
posterior, ius	posterior
premolaris, e	premolar
processus, us <i>m</i>	process
profundus, a, um	deep, profound
Protargolum, i <i>n</i>	silver protein, protargin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
pterygoideus, a, um	pterygoid
pulmonalis, e	pulmonary
pulpa, ae <i>f</i>	pulp
pulvis, ěris <i>m</i>	powder
<b>Qq</b>	
Quantum satis	the needed amount
<b>Rr</b>	
radix, ěcis <i>f</i>	root
ramus, i <i>m</i>	ramus, branch
raphe, es <i>f</i>	raphe, seam (on the soft tissues)
rectalis. e	rectal
rectificatus, a, um	rectified (for alcohols and oil of turpentine)
regio, ōnis <i>f</i>	region
rhizoma, ātis <i>n</i>	rhizome
Rifampicinum, i <i>n</i>	rifampicine, rifampin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
rima, ae <i>f</i>	slit, chink, rima, fissure
<b>Ss</b>	
Sacchārum, i <i>n</i>	sugar
sacralis, e	sacral

salvarius, a, um; salivalis, e;	salivary
Salvia, ae <i>f</i>	salvia, sage ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
semen, inis <i>n</i>	seed
septum, i <i>n</i>	septum
simplex, icis <i>Nom.:</i> simplex <i>Gen.:</i> simplicis	simple
sinister, tra, trum m: sinister <i>f</i> : sinistra <i>n</i> : sinistrum	left
sinus, us <i>m</i>	sinus
solutio, onis <i>f</i>	solution
Solutio (onis) Lugoli <i>f</i>	Lugol's iodine solution (compound iodine solution)
species, ĕrum <i>f</i> ( <b>only plural form!!</b> )	species (tea composed of one or several medicinal plants)
sphenoidalis, e	sphenoidal
spirituosus, a, um	spirit, spirituous, alcoholic
spirĭtus, us <i>m</i>	spirit, alcohol
Streptocidum, i <i>n</i>	sulfanilamide, streptocid ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
sublingualis, e	sublingual
subtilissĭmus, a, um	finest
sulcus, i <i>m</i>	sulcus
Sulfadimezinum, i <i>n</i>	sulfadimezin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
Sulfur, ūris <i>n</i>	sulphur
superior, ius	superior, upper
suppositorium, i <i>n</i>	suppository
Suprastinum, i <i>n</i>	suprastin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
supremus, a, um	the highest
sutura, ae <i>f</i>	suture, seam (on the hard tissues)
sympathicus, a, um	sympathetic
Synthomycinum, i <i>n</i>	synthomycin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
<b>Tt</b>	
tabuletta, ae <i>f</i>	tablet
Tanninum, i <i>n</i>	tannin



tetraboras, ātis <i>m</i>	tetraborate
Tetracyclinum, i <i>n</i>	tetracycline ( <i>d.n.</i> )
tinctura, ae <i>f</i>	tincture
transversus, a, um	transverse
tritrus, a, um	grated
tuber, ěris <i>n</i>	tuber
tubercŭlum, i <i>n</i>	tubercle
<b>Uu</b>	
unguentum, i <i>n</i>	ointment
Urosulfanum, i <i>n</i>	urosulfan ( <i>d.n.</i> )
<b>Vv</b>	
vagina, ae <i>f</i>	vagina, sheath
vaginalis, e	vaginal
Valeriana, ae <i>f</i>	valerian ( <i>m.pl.</i> )
Validolum, i <i>n</i>	validol, methyl valerate ( <i>d.n.</i> )
vas, vasis <i>n</i>	vessel
vena, ae <i>f</i>	vein
venter, tris <i>m</i>	venter, belly, abdomen
vertĕbra, ae <i>f</i>	vertebra
vestibŭlum, i <i>n</i>	vestibule, entrance
Vinylĭnum, i <i>n</i>	vinylin ( <i>d.n.</i> )
<b>Zz</b>	
zygomaticus, a, um	zygomatic

## ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	LATIN
<b>Aa</b>	
accessory	accessorius, a, um
acetylsalicylic	acetylsalicylicus, a, um

acid	acidum, i <i>n</i>
adonis vernalis	Adonis (idis) vernalis (is) <i>m, f</i>
alcohol	spirītus, us <i>m</i>
alcoholic	spirituosus, a, um
allochol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Allocholum, i <i>n</i>
aloe ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Aloë, ës <i>f</i>
alveolar	alveolaris, e
alveolus	alveolus, i <i>m</i>
amount needed	quantum satis
and (conjunction)	et
anesthesine ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Anaesthesīnum, i <i>n</i>
angle	angŭlus, i <i>m</i>
anterior	anterior, ius
antiasthmatic	antiasthmaticus, a, um
apex; tip	apex, ĭcis <i>m</i>
apomorphine ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Apomorphinum, i <i>n</i>
arch	arcus, us <i>m</i>
artery	arteria, ae <i>f</i>
articular	articularis, e
auditory, acoustic	auditivus, a, um
<b>Bb</b>	
back	dorsum, i <i>n</i>
base	basis, is <i>f</i>
belladonna ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Belladonna, ae <i>f</i>
benzylpenicillin sodium salt	Benzylpenicillinum (i)- natrium (i) <i>n</i>
bifurcation	bifurcatio, ōnis <i>f</i>
bismuth	Bismuthum, i <i>n</i>
body	corpus, ōris <i>n</i>
bone	os, ossis <i>n</i>
bony	osseus, a, um
borate	boras, ātis <i>m</i>
border	margo, inis <i>m</i>
boric	boricus, a, um
branch	ramus, i <i>m</i>
broad; large	latus, a, um

buccal	buccalis, e
buccal (node)	buccinatorius, a, um
butter	oleum, i <i>n</i>
<b>Cc</b>	
caffeine ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Coffeinum, i <i>n</i>
caffeine and sodic benzoate ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Coffeinum (i)-natrii benzoas (ātis) <i>m</i>
camomile ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Chamomilla, ae <i>f</i>
camphor ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Camphora, ae <i>f</i>
canal	canālis, is <i>m</i>
canine	caninus, a, um
carbonate	carbonas, ātis <i>m</i>
cartilage	cartilago, ĩnis <i>f</i>
caruncle	papilla, ae <i>f</i>
castor oil	Oleum (i) Ricini <i>n</i>
caval	cavus, a, um
cavernous	cavernosus, a, um
cavity	cavĭtas, ātis <i>f</i> ; cavum, i <i>n</i>
cecal	caecus, a, um
cerebrum; brain	cerebrum, i <i>n</i>
cervical	cervicalis, e
chink	fissura, ae <i>f</i> ; rima, ae <i>f</i>
chloride	chloridum, i <i>n</i>
ciliary	ciliaris, e
coated	obductus, a, um
cocoa	Cacão <i>n</i> (indeclinable)
comb [‘kɔum]; crest	crista, ae <i>f</i>
commissure	comissura, ae <i>f</i>
compound	compositus, a, um
compound iodine solution	Solutio (onis) Lugoli <i>f</i>
concha	concha, ae <i>f</i>
corglycon ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Corglycōnum, i <i>n</i>
cortex	cortex, ĩcis <i>m</i>
cranial	cranialis, e
crista	crista, ae <i>f</i>

<b>Dd</b>	
decoction	decoctum, i <i>n</i>
deep, profound	profundus, a, um
dental	dentalis, e
diluted	dilutus, a, um
dimedrol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Dimedrōlum, i <i>n</i>
diphenylhydramine ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Dimedrōlum, i <i>n</i>
diprophylline ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Diprophyllinum, i <i>n</i>
distilled	destillatus, a, um
duct	ductus, us <i>m</i>
<b>Ee</b>	
emulsion	emulsum, i <i>n</i>
emulsum	emulsum, i <i>n</i>
enamel	enamelum, i <i>n</i>
ephedrin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Ephedrinum, i <i>n</i>
estradiol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Oestradiolum, i <i>n</i>
ethacridine ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Aethacridinum, i <i>n</i>
ether	aether, ĕris <i>m</i>
ethylic	aethylicus, a, um
eucalypt ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Eucalyptus, i <i>f</i>
euphylline ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Euphyllinum i <i>n</i>
external	externus, a, um
extract	extractum, i <i>n</i>
eyelid	palpebra, ae <i>f</i>
<b>Ff</b>	
face; surface	facies, ĕi <i>f</i>
finest	subtilissĭmus, a, um
finger; digit	digitus, i <i>m</i>
flower	flos, floris <i>m</i>
fold	plica, ae <i>f</i>
foramen; opening	forāmen, ĩnis <i>n</i>
fossa	fossa, ae <i>f</i>
frenulum	frenŭlum, i <i>n</i>
frontal	frontalis, e
fruit	fructus, us <i>m</i>

furacilin; furacin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Furacilinum, i <i>n</i>
<b>Gg</b>	
gingiva	gingiva, ae <i>f</i>
gingival	gingivalis, e
gland	glandula, ae <i>f</i>
glucose ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Glucōsum, i <i>n</i>
glycerin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Glycerinum, i <i>n</i>
grated	tritum, a, um
great	major, jus
greater	major, jus
greatest	maximus, a, um
gum	gingiva, ae <i>f</i>
<b>Hh</b>	
hawthorn ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Crataegus, i <i>f</i>
head	caput, ĩtis <i>n</i>
herb	herba, ae <i>f</i>
highest	supremus, a, um
hollow	cavus, a, um
horn [ˈhɔ:n]	cornu, us <i>n</i>
hydrocarbonate	hydrocarbonas, ātis <i>m</i>
hydrochloric	hydrochloricus, a, um
hydrochloride	hydrochloridum, i <i>n</i>
hyoid (bone)	hyoideus, a, um
hypoglossal (nerve)	hypoglossus, a, um
<b>Ii</b>	
ichthyol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Ichthyolum, i <i>n</i>
incisive	incisivus, a, um
inferior, lower	inferior, ius
infusion	infusum, i <i>n</i>
interalveolar	interalveolaris, e
intercostal	intercostalis, e
internal	internus, a, um
iodide	iodidum, i <i>n</i>
iodine	Iodum, i <i>n</i>

<b>Ll</b>	
lacrimal	lacrimalis, e
lactate	lactas, ātis <i>m</i>
lamina	lamina, ae <i>f</i>
lateral	lateralis, e
leaf	folium, i <i>n</i>
left	sinister, tra, trum sinister <i>m</i> sinistra <i>f</i> sinistrum <i>n</i>
levorin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Laevorinum, i <i>n</i>
licorice ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Glycyrrhiza, ae <i>f</i>
ligament	ligamentum, i <i>n</i>
lily of the valley ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Convallaria, ae <i>f</i>
lingual	lingualis, e
liniment (liquid ointment)	linimentum, i <i>n</i>
lip	labium, i <i>n</i>
liquid	fluidus, a, um
long	longus, a, um
longitudinal	longitudinalis, e
lower jaw, mandible	mandibŭla, ae <i>f</i>
Lugol's iodine solution	Solutio (ōnis) Lugoli <i>f</i>
lumbar	lumbalis, e
lymphatic	lymphaticus, a, um
<b>Mm</b>	
magnesium	Magnium, i <i>n</i>
mandibular	mandibularis, e
margin; border	margo, inis <i>m</i>
masseteric	massetericus, a, um (artery, nerve)
masticatory	masticatorius, a, um (surface, muscle)
matricary; camomile	Chamomilla, ae <i>f</i>
maxilla	maxilla, ae <i>f</i>
maxillary	maxillaris, e
medial	medialis, e

median	medianus, a, um
menthol	Mentholum, i <i>n</i>
methyl valerate	Validolum, i <i>n</i>
methylene blue	Methylenum (i) coeruleum (i) <i>n</i>
mint ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Mentha, ae <i>f</i>
mobile	mobilis, e
molar	molaris, e
morphine ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Morphinum, i <i>n</i>
mouth	os, oris <i>n</i>
muscle	musculus, i <i>m</i>
<b>Nn</b>	
naphthalan ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Naphthalanum, i <i>n</i>
nasal	nasalis, e
neck	collum, i <i>n</i>
nerve	nervus, i <i>m</i>
nitroglycerin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Nitroglycerīnum, i <i>n</i>
node	nodus, i <i>m</i>
norsulfazole ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Norsulfazolum, i <i>n</i>
nose	nasus, i <i>m</i>
nostril	naris, is <i>f</i>
novocain ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Novocaīnum, i <i>n</i>
nucleus	nucleus, i <i>m</i>
<b>Oo</b>	
oil (liquid)	oleum, i <i>n</i>
oily	oleosus, a, um
ointment	unguentum, i <i>n</i>
opening	forāmen, ĩnis <i>n</i>
optic	opticus, a, um
orbit	orbita, ae <i>f</i>
oxide	oxydum, i <i>n</i>
<b>Pp</b>	
palatal	palatinus, a, um
palate	palatum, i <i>n</i>
paracetamol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Paracetamolum, i <i>n</i>

part	pars, partis <i>f</i>
passage	meatus, us <i>m</i>
paste	pasta, ae <i>f</i>
peach kernel oil	Oleum (i) Persicōrum
pectoral (for species)	pectorālis, e
peppermint ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Mentha (ae) piperita (ae)
petrous	petrosus, a, um
phenacetin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Phenacetinum, i <i>n</i>
phthalazol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Phthalazolum, i <i>n</i>
plate; lamina	lamina, ae <i>f</i>
plexus	plexus, us <i>m</i>
plica; fold	plica, ae <i>f</i>
posterior	posterior, ius
potassium	Kalium, i <i>n</i>
powder	pulvis, ěris <i>m</i>
premolar	premolaris, e
process	processus, us <i>m</i>
protargin; protargol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Protargolum, i <i>n</i>
pterygoid	pterygoideus, a, um
pulmonary	pulmonalis, e
pulp	pulpa, ae <i>f</i>
purified	depuratus, a, um (for sulfur, adeps)
<b>Qq</b>	
quinosol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Chinosolum, i <i>n</i>
<b>Rr</b>	
ramus; branch	ramus, i <i>m</i>
raphe	raphe, es <i>f</i>
rectal	rectalis. e
rectified (for alcohols and oil of turpentine)	rectificatus, a, um
region	regio, ōnis <i>f</i>
rhizome	rhizoma, ātis <i>n</i>
rifampicine ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Rifampicinum, i <i>n</i>
rifampin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Rifampicinum, i <i>n</i>



right	dexter, tra, trum dexter <i>m</i> dextra <i>f</i> dextrum <i>n</i>
rima	rima, ae <i>f</i> ; fissura, ae <i>f</i>
root	radix, īcis <i>f</i>
<b>Ss</b>	
sacral	sacralis, e
sage ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Salvia, ae <i>f</i>
salivary	salivalis, e
salvia ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Salvia, ae <i>f</i>
seam (on the hard tissues)	sutura, ae <i>f</i>
seam (on the soft tissues)	raphe, es <i>f</i>
seed	semen, inis <i>n</i>
septum	septum, i <i>n</i>
sheath	vagina, ae <i>f</i>
short	brevis, e
silver protein ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Protargolum, i <i>n</i>
simple	simplex, icis <i>Nom</i> : simplex <i>Gen</i> : simplicis
sinus	sinus, us <i>m</i>
skull	cranium, i <i>n</i>
slit	rima, ae <i>f</i> ; fissura, ae <i>f</i>
small	minor, us
smaller	minor, us
smallest	minimus, a, um
sodium	Natrium, i <i>n</i>
solution	solutio, ōnis <i>f</i>
species (tea composed of one or several medicinal plants)	species, ērum <i>f</i> ( <b>only plural form!!</b> )
sphenoidal	sphenoidalis, e
spirit; alcohol	spirītus, us <i>m</i>
spirituous	spirituosus, a, um
streptocid ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Streptocidum, i <i>n</i>

sublingual	sublingualis, e
sugar	Sacchārum, i <i>n</i>
sulcus	sulcus, i <i>m</i>
sulfadimezin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Sulfadimezinum, i <i>n</i>
sulfanilamide ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Streptocidum, i <i>n</i>
sulphur	sulfur, ūris <i>n</i>
sunflower-seed oil	Oleum (i) Helianthi
superior, upper	superior, ius
suppository	suppositorium, i <i>n</i>
suprastin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Suprastinum, i <i>n</i>
surface	facies, ēi <i>f</i>
suture	sutura, ae <i>f</i>
sympathetic	sympathicus, a, um
synthomycin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Synthomycinum, i <i>n</i>

<b>Tt</b>	
tablet	tabuletta, ae <i>f</i>
tannin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Tanninum, i <i>n</i>
tetraborate	tetraboras, ātis <i>m</i>
tetracycline ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Tetracyclinum, i <i>n</i>
tincture	tinctura, ae <i>f</i>
tip	apex, ĭcis <i>m</i>
tongue	lingua, ae <i>f</i>
tooth	dens, dentis <i>m</i>
top	apex, ĭcis <i>m</i>
transverse	transversus, a, um
tuber	tuber, ĕris <i>n</i>
tubercle	tubercŭlum, i <i>n</i>
<b>Uu</b>	
upper; superior	superior, ius
upper jaw	maxilla, ae <i>f</i>
urosulfan ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Urosulfanum, i <i>n</i>
<b>Vv</b>	
vagina	vagina, ae <i>f</i>
vaginal	vaginalis, e

valerian ( <i>m.pl.</i> )	Valeriana, ae <i>f</i>
validol ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Validolum, i <i>n</i>
vein	vena, ae <i>f</i>
venter	venter, tris <i>m</i>
vertebra	vertēbra, ae <i>f</i>
vessel	vas, vasis <i>n</i>
vestibule	vestibŭlum, i <i>n</i>
vinilin ( <i>d.n.</i> )	Vinylīnum, i <i>n</i>
<b>Ww</b>	
wall	paries, ētis <i>m</i>
water	aqua, ae <i>f</i>
wide	latus, a, um
wing	ala, ae <i>f</i>
<b>Zz</b>	
zygomatic	zygomaticus, a, um

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1

### ABBREVIATIONS IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>Latin (singular)</i>	<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>Latin (plural)</i>	<i>English (plural)</i>
a.	arteria	aa.	arteriae	arteries
b.	bursa	bb.	bursae	bursae
gangl.	ganglion	gangll.	ganglia	ganglia
gl.	glandula	gll.	glandulae	glands
for.	foramen	forr.	foramina	openings
lig.	ligamentum	ligg.	ligamenta	ligaments
m.	musculus	mm.	musculi	muscles
n.	nervus	nn.	nervi	nerves
r.	ramus	rr.	rami	branches
vag.	vagina	vagg.	vaginae	sheaths
v.	vena	vv.	venae	veins

## Appendix 2

### EXAMPLES OF NOUNS' DECLENSIONS

#### I DECLENSION (FEMININE GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>gland</i>	<i>vertebra</i>	<i>artery</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	glandula	vertebra	arteria
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	glandulae	vertebrae	arteriae
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	glandulae	vertebrae	arteriae
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	glandularum	vertebrarum	arteriarum

#### II DECLENSION (MASCULINE GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>angle</i>	<i>muscle</i>	<i>finger</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	angulus	musculus	digitus
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	anguli	musculi	digiti
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	anguli	musculi	digiti
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	angulorum	musculorum	digitorum

## II DECLENSION (NEUTER GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>septum</i>	<i>lip</i>	<i>tubercle</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	septum	labium	tuberculum
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	septi	labii	tuberculi
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	septa	labia	tubercula
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	septorum	labiorum	tuberculorum

## III DECLENSION (MASCULINE GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>canal</i>	<i>apex, tip, top</i>	<i>tooth</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	canalis	apex	dens
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	canalis	apicis	dentis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	canales	apices	dentes
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	canalium	apicum	dentium

## III DECLENSION (FEMININE GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>part</i>	<i>cavity</i>	<i>root</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	pars	cavitas	radix
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	partis	cavitatis	radicis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	partes	cavitates	radices
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	partium	cavatum	radicum

## III DECLENSION (NEUTER GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>tuber</i>	<i>bone</i>	<i>opening</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	tuber	os	foramen
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	tuberis	ossis	foraminis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	tibera	ossa	foramina
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	tuberum	ossium	foraminum

#### IV DECLENSION (MASCULINE GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>process</i>	<i>duct</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	processus	ductus
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	processus	ductus
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	processus	ductus
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	processuum	ductuum

#### IV DECLENSION (NEUTER GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>horn</i>	<i>knee</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	cornu	genu
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	cornus	genus
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	cornua	genua
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	cornuum	genuum

#### V DECLENSION (FEMININE GENDER)

<i>English →</i>	<i>surface; face</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	facies
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	faciei
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	facies
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	faciērum

### Appendix 3

#### EXAMPLES OF ADJECTIVES' DECLENSIONS

#### 1st GROUP ADJECTIVES (MASCULINE GENDER II DECLENSION)

<i>English →</i>	<i>long</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	longus
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	longi
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	longi
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	longorum

THE 1st GROUP ADJECTIVES (FEMININE GENDER  
I DECLENSION)

<i>English →</i>	<i>long</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	longa
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	longae
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	longae
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	longarum

THE 1st GROUP ADJECTIVES (NEUTER GENDER  
II DECLENSION)

<i>English →</i>	long
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	longum
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	longi
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	longa
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	longorum

THE 2nd GROUP ADJECTIVES (MASCULINE AND  
FEMININE GENDER III DECLENSION)

<i>English →</i>	<i>buccal</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	buccalis
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	buccalis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	buccales
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	buccalium

THE 2nd GROUP ADJECTIVES (NEUTER GENDER  
III DECLENSION)

<i>English →</i>	<i>buccal</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	buccale
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	buccalis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	buccalia
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	buccalium

**COMPARATIVE DEGREE ADJECTIVES (MASCULINE  
AND FEMININE GENDER III DECLENSION)**

<i>English →</i>	<i>great; greater</i>	<i>small; smaller</i>	<i>anterior</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	major	minor	anterior
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	majoris	minoris	anterioris
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	maiores	minores	antiores
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	majorum	minorum	anteriorum

**COMPARATIVE DEGREE ADJECTIVES  
(NEUTER GENDER III DECLENSION)**

<i>English →</i>	<i>great; greater</i>	<i>small; smaller</i>	<i>anterior</i>
<i>Nom. sing.</i>	majus	minus	anterius
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	majoris	minoris	anterioris
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	majora	minora	antiora
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	majorum	minorum	anteriorum

## Appendix 4

**DECLENSION OF NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVES  
(AGREED ATTRIBUTES)**

1) lacrimal gland

glandula, ae *f* I decl.

lacrimalis, e 2nd group adj. (III decl.)

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	glandula lacrimalis
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	glandulae lacrimalis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	glandulae lacrimales
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	glandularum lacrimalium

2) anterior branch (ramus)

ramus, i *m* II decl.

anterior, ius comp. degr. adj. (III decl.)



<i>Nom. sing.</i>	ramus anterior
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	rami anterioris
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	rami anteriores
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	ramorum anteriorum

### 3) nasal septum

septum, i *n* II decl.

nasalis, e 2nd group adj. (III decl.)

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	septum nasale
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	septi nasalis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	septa nasalia
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	septorum nasalium

### 4) superior incisive tooth

dens, dentis *m* III decl.

incisivus, a, um 1st group adj. (II; I; II decl.)

superior, ius comp. degr. adj. (III decl.)

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	dens incisivus superior
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	dentis incisivi superioris
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	dentes incisivi superiores
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	dentium incisivorum superiorum

### 5) internal part

pars, partis *f* III decl.

internus, a, um 1st group adj. (II; I; II decl.)

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	pars interna
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	partis internae
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	partes internae
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	partium internarum

### 6) frontal bone

os, ossis *n* III decl.

frontalis, e 2nd group adj. (III decl.)

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	os frontale
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	ossis frontalis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	ossa frontalia
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	ossium frontaliū

7) sublingual duct  
ductus, us *m* IV decl.  
sublingualis, e 2nd group adj. (III decl.)

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	ductus sublingualis
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	ductus sublingualis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	ductus sublinguales
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	ductuum sublingualium

8) medial surface  
facies, ei *f* V decl.  
medialis, e 2nd group adj. (III decl.)

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	facies medialis
<i>Gen. sing.</i>	faciei medialis
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	facies mediales
<i>Gen. plur.</i>	facierum medialiū

## Appendix 5

### THE MOST IMPORTANT GENERALLY ACCEPTED PRESCRIPTION ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>Full variant</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
āā	ana	equally
ac.. acid.	acidum	acid
add.	adde	add
ad us. ext.	ad usum externum	for external use
ad us. int.	ad usum internum	for internal use
aq. dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
bol.	bolus	clay
but. Cac.	butyrum Cacao	cocoa butter

comp., cps., cpt.,	compositus, a, um	compound, complex, complicated
concentr.	concentratus, a, um	concentrated
concis.	concisus, a, um	cut ( <i>part.</i> ) ( <i>порезанный</i> )
contus.	contusus, a, um	contused
cort.	cortex	bark
crystall.	crystallisatus, a, um	crystal-clear, crystallized
D.	Da. (Detur. Dentur)	Deliver.
dec., dct.,	decoctum	decoction
dep.	depuratus, a, um	depurated
dil.	dilutus, a, um	diluted
div. in p. aeq.	divide in partes aequales	divide into equal parts
D.S.	Da. Signa: (Detur. Signetur:)	Deliver. Define:
D.t.d.	Da (Detur) tales doses	Deliver the same (similar) doses
ЕД (in Russian)		unit of action
em., emuls.	emulsum	emulsion
empl.	emplastrum	plaster
extr.	extractum	extractum
f.	fiat (fiant)	let's get, let's obtain
fl.	flos	flower
fluid.	fluidus, a, um	liquid
fol.	folium	leaf (leaves)
fr.	fructus	fruit(s)
glob. vag.	globulus vaginalis	vaginal globule
gtt.	guttam ( <i>Acc. sing.</i> )	drop
gtts.	guttas ( <i>Acc. plur.</i> )	drops
hb.	herba	herb
-in ampl.	in ampullis	in ampules
in caps. gel. el.	in capsulis gelatinosis elasticis	in gelatinous elastic capsules
in ch. cer.	in charta cerata	in waxy paper
in ch. paraff.	in charta paraffinata	in paraffin paper

in lag.	in lagena	in bottle
in obl.	in oblati	in starch capsules
in scat.	in scatula	in small box
in tab.	in tabuletti	in tablets
in vitr. nigr. = in vitr. fusc.	in vitro nigro = in vitro fusco	in black (dark) bottle
inf.	infusum	infusion
l.a.	lege artis	according to the rules
linim.	linimentum	liniment
liq.	liquor	liquor ( <i>noun</i> )
M.	Misce (Misceatur)	Mix
M.D.S.	Misce. Da. Signa: (Misceatur. Detur. Signetur)	Mix. Deliver. Define:
M.f.	Misce, fiat (fiant)	Mix to get
m. pil.	massa pilularum	mass of pills
ml	millilitrum (millilitra)	milliliter(s)
mixt.	mixtura	mixture
mucil.	mucilago	mucilage
obd.	obductus, a, um	covered; coated
O.D.	oculo dextro	in a right eye
O.S.	oculo sinistro	in a left eye
O. utro	oculo utro	in every eye
ol.	oleum	oil
past.	pasta	paste
pil.	pilula	pill
praec., pct.	praecipitatus, a, um	precipitated
pro inject.	pro injectionibus	for injections
pulv.	pulvis	powder
pulver.	pulveratus, a, um	powdered
q.s.	quantum satis	the amount needed
r., rad.	radix	root
Rp.	Recipe	Take
rectif.	rectificatus, a, um	rectified
rep.	Repete (Repetatur)	Repeat
rhiz.	rhizoma	rhizome

S.	Signa: (Signetur)	Define: Designate
sem.	semen	seed
sicc.	siccus, a, um	dry ( <i>adj</i> )
simpl.	simplex	simple
sir.	sirupus	syrup
sol.	solutio	solution
sp.	species	species (tea consisting of one or several medicinal plants)
spir.	spiritus	alcohol
Steril.	Sterilisa! (Sterilizetur!)	Sterilize!
steril.	sterilisatus, a, um	sterilized
stigm.	stigmata	stigmata
supp.	suppositorium ( <i>Acc. sing.</i> ); suppositoria ( <i>Acc. Plur.</i> )	suppository  suppositories
susp.	suspensio	suspension
tab.	tabulettam ( <i>Acc. sing.</i> ); tabulettas ( <i>Acc. plur.</i> )	tablet  tablets
t-ra, tinct., tct.	tinctura	tincture
ung.	unguentum	ointment
ut f. supp. rect.	ut fiat suppositorium rectale	to get rectal suppository
V.	Verte (Vertatur)	Turn over
vit.	vitrum	test-tube

## **Appendix 6**

### **PATTERNS OF PRESCRIBING DIFFERENT MEDICINAL FORMS**

#### **TABLETS**

Recipe: Tabulettas Gramicidini 0,015 numero 20  
Da. Signa:

Recipe: Gramicidini 0,015  
Da tales doses numero 20 in tabulettis  
Signa:

#### **POWDERS**

##### **SIMPLE POWDER**

Recipe: Lincomycini hydrochloridi 0,25  
Da tales doses numero 20 in capsulis (gelatinosis)  
Signa:

##### **COMPLEX POWDER**

Recipe: Natrii tetraboratis  
Natrii hydrocarbonatis ana 20,0  
Olei Menthae guttas III  
Misce, fiat pulvis  
Da. Signa:

#### **SOLUTIONS**

##### **SIMPLE SOLUTION**

Recipe: Solutionis Hydrogenii peroxydi dilutae 50 ml  
Da. Signa:

## **COMPLEX SOLUTION**

Recipe: Solutionis Streptocidi 0,8% 15 ml  
Furacilini 0,003  
Dimedroli 0,02  
Ephedrini hydrochloridi 0,2  
Solutionis Adrenalini hydrochloridi 0,1% 2 ml  
Misce. Da. Signa:

## **SOLUTION FOR INJECTIONS**

Recipe: Solutionis Dimedroli 1% 1 ml  
Da tales doses numero 6 in ampullis  
Signa:

## **TINCTURE**

Recipe: Tincturae Calendulae 70% 40 ml  
Da. Signa:

## **OINTMENTS**

### **SIMPLE OINTMENT**

Recipe: Unguenti Streptocidi 10% 100,0  
Da. Signa:

### **COMPLEX OINTMENT**

Recipe: Streptocidi 10,0  
Vasellini ad 100,0  
Misce, fiat unguentum.  
Da. Signa:

## **LINIMENT (LIQUID OINTMENT)**

Recipe: Linimenti Synthomycini 5% 25 ml

Da. Signa:

## **SUPPOSITORIES**

(medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder to be put into a body cavity such as the rectum, vagina or urethra for various purposes)

### **READY-MADE SUPPOSITORIES PRODUCED AT THE PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS**

Recipe: Suppositoria rectalia “Anaesthesinum” numero 6

Da. Signa:

### **SUPPOSITORIES WHICH HAVE TO BE PRODUCED AT THE CHEMIST’S SHOPS**

Recipe: Anaesthesini 0,01

Olei Cacao 2,0

Misce, fiat suppositorium rectale

Da tales doses numero 6

Signa:

## **SPECIES**

(solid medicinal form consisting of one or several medicinal plants or parts of medicinal plants)

### **READY-MADE SPECIES PRODUCED AT THE PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS**

Recipe: Specierum laxantium 100,0

Da. Signa:

Recipe: Specierum pectoralium 100,0

Da. Signa:

Recipe: Specierum cholagogarum 100,0

Da. Signa:



**SPECIES WHICH HAVE TO BE PRODUCED  
AT THE CHEMIST'S SHOPS**

Recipe: Corticis Frangulae  
Foliorum Urticae ana 20,0  
Radicis Valerianae 5,0  
Misce, fiant species  
Da. Signa:

**Appendix 7  
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH ANATOMICAL AND  
MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY**

<b><i>Element</i></b>	<b><i>Definition and Example</i></b>
<i>a-</i>	<b>absent, deficient, lack of:</b> <i>atrophy</i>
<i>ab -</i>	<b>off, away from:</b> <i>abduct</i>
<i>abdomin</i>	<b>relating to the abdomen:</b> <i>abdominal</i>
<i>-able</i>	<b>capable of:</b> <i>viable</i>
<i>ac -</i>	<b>toward, to</b>
<i>acou-</i>	<b>hear;</b> <i>acoustic</i>
<i>ad-</i>	<b>toward, to:</b> <i>adduct</i>
<i>af-</i>	<b>movement toward a central point:</b> <i>afferent artery</i>
<i>alb-</i>	<b>white:</b> <i>corpus albicans</i>
<i>-algia</i>	<b>pain:</b> <i>neuralgia</i>
<i>ambi-</i>	<b>both:</b> <i>ambidextrous</i>
<i>angi-</i>	<b>pertaining to the vessels:</b> <i>angiology</i>
<i>ante-</i>	<b>before, in front of:</b> <i>antebrachium</i>
<i>anti-</i>	<b>against:</b> <i>anticoagulant</i>
<i>aque-</i>	<b>water:</b> <i>aqueous</i>
<i>arch-</i>	<b>beginning origin:</b> <i>archenteron</i>
<i>arthr-</i>	<b>joint:</b> <i>arthritis</i>
<i>-asis</i>	<b>condition or state of:</b> <i>homeostasis</i>
<i>aud-</i>	<b>hearing, sound:</b> <i>auditory</i>
<i>auto-</i>	<b>self:</b> <i>autolysis</i>
<i>bi-</i>	<b>two:</b> <i>bipedal</i>

<i>bio-</i>	<b>life:</b> <i>biopsy</i>
<i>blast-</i>	<b>generative or germ bud:</b> <i>blastocyst</i>
<i>brachi-</i>	<b>arm:</b> <i>brachialis</i>
<i>brachy-</i>	<b>short:</b> <i>brachydont</i>
<i>brady-</i>	<b>slow:</b> <i>bradycardia</i>
<i>bucc-</i>	<b>cheek:</b> <i>buccal cavity</i>
<i>cac-</i>	<b>bad, ill:</b> <i>cachexia</i>
<i>cals-</i>	<b>stone:</b> <i>calculus</i>
<i>capit-</i>	<b>head:</b> <i>capitis</i>
<i>carcin-</i>	<b>cancer:</b> <i>carcinogenic</i>
<i>cardi-</i>	<b>heart:</b> <i>cardiac</i>
<i>cata-</i>	<b>lower, under, against:</b> <i>catabolism</i>
<i>caud-</i>	<b>tail:</b> <i>cauda equina</i>
<i>cephal-</i>	<b>head:</b> <i>cephalic</i>
<i>cerebro-</i>	<b>brain:</b> <i>cerebrospinal fluid</i>
<i>chol-</i>	<b>bile:</b> <i>cholic</i>
<i>chondr-</i>	<b>cartilage:</b> <i>chondrocyte</i>
<i>chrom-</i>	<b>color:</b> <i>chromocyte</i>
<i>-cide</i>	<b>destroy:</b> <i>germicide</i>
<i>circum-</i>	<b>around:</b> <i>circumduct</i>
<i>co-</i>	<b>together:</b> <i>copulation</i>
<i>coel-</i>	<b>hollow cavity:</b> <i>coelom</i>
<i>-coele</i>	<b>swelling an enlarged space or cavity:</b> <i>blastocoele</i>
<i>con-</i>	<b>with, together:</b> <i>congenital</i>
<i>contra-</i>	<b>against, opposite:</b> <i>contraception</i>
<i>corn-</i>	<b>denoting hardness:</b> <i>cornified</i>
<i>corp-</i>	<b>body:</b> <i>corpus</i>
<i>crypt-</i>	<b>hidden:</b> <i>cryptorchidism</i>
<i>cyan-</i>	<b>blue:</b> <i>cyanosis</i>
<i>cyst-</i>	<b>sac or bladder:</b> <i>cystoscope</i>
<i>cyto-</i>	<b>cell:</b> <i>cytology</i>
<i>de-</i>	<b>down, from:</b> <i>descent</i>
<i>derm-</i>	<b>skin:</b> <i>dermatology</i>
<i>di-</i>	<b>two:</b> <i>diarthrotic</i>
<i>dipl-</i>	<b>double:</b> <i>diploid</i>
<i>dis-</i>	<b>apart, away from:</b> <i>disarticulate</i>

<i>duct-</i>	<b>lead, conduct:</b> <i>ductus deferens</i>
<i>dur-</i>	<b>hard:</b> <i>dura mater</i>
<i>dys-</i>	<b>bad, difficult, painful:</b> <i>dysentery</i>
<i>e-</i>	<b>out, from:</b> <i>eccrine</i>
<i>ec-</i>	<b>outside, outer, external:</b> <i>ectoderm</i>
<i>- ectomy</i>	<b>surgical removal:</b> <i>tonsillectomy</i>
<i>ede -</i>	<b>swelling:</b> <i>edema</i>
<i>- emia</i>	<b>pertaining to a condition of the blood:</b> <i>lipemia</i>
<i>en-</i>	<b>within:</b> <i>endoderm</i>
<i>enter-</i>	<b>intestine:</b> <i>enteritis</i>
<i>epi-</i>	<b>upon, over:</b> <i>epidermis</i>
<i>erythro-</i>	<b>red:</b> <i>erythrocyte</i>
<i>ex-</i>	<b>out of:</b> <i>excise</i>
<i>exo-</i>	<b>outside:</b> <i>exocrine</i>
<i>extra-</i>	<b>outside of, beyond, in addition:</b> <i>extracellular</i>
<i>fasci-</i>	<b>band:</b> <i>fascia</i>
<i>febr-</i>	<b>fever:</b> <i>febrile</i>
<i>-ferent</i>	<b>bear, carry:</b> <i>efferent</i>
<i>fiss-</i>	<b>split:</b> <i>fissure</i>
<i>for-</i>	<b>opening:</b> <i>foramen</i>
<i>-form</i>	<b>shape:</b> <i>fusiform</i>
<i>gastro-</i>	<b>relating to the stomach:</b> <i>gastrointestinal</i>
<i>-gen</i>	<b>an agent that produces or originates:</b> <i>pathogen</i>
<i>-genic</i>	<b>produced from, producing:</b> <i>carcinogenic</i>
<i>gloss-</i>	<b>tongue:</b> <i>glossopharyngeal</i>
<i>glyco-</i>	<b>sugar:</b> <i>glycosuria</i>
<i>-gram</i>	<b>a recor, recording:</b> <i>electroencephalogram</i>
<i>-gran-</i>	<b>grain, particle:</b> <i>granulosa cells</i>
<i>-graph</i>	<b>instrument for recording:</b> <i>electrocardiograph</i>
<i>gravi-</i>	<b>heavy:</b> <i>gravid</i>
<i>gyn-</i>	<b>female sex:</b> <i>gynecology</i>

<i>haplo-</i>	<b>simple or single:</b> <i>haploid</i>
<i>hem(at)-</i>	<b>blood:</b> <i>hematology</i>
<i>hemi-</i>	<b>half:</b> <i>hemiplagia</i>
<i>hepat-</i>	<b>liver:</b> <i>hepatic portal</i>
<i>hetero-</i>	<b>other, different:</b> <i>heterosexual</i>
<i>histo-</i>	<b>web, tissue:</b> <i>histology</i>
<i>holo-</i>	<b>whole, entire:</b> <i>holocrine</i>
<i>homo-</i>	<b>same, alike:</b> <i>homologous</i>
<i>hydro-</i>	<b>water:</b> <i>hydrocoel</i>
<i>hyper-</i>	<b>beyond, above, excessive:</b> <i>hypertension</i>
<i>hypo-</i>	<b>under, below:</b> <i>hypoglycemia</i>
<i>-ia</i>	<b>abnormal state or condition:</b> <i>hypoglycemia</i>
<i>-iatrics</i>	<b>medical specialties:</b> <i>pediatrics</i>
<i>idio-</i>	<b>self, separate, distinct:</b> <i>idiopathic</i>
<i>ilio-</i>	<b>ilium:</b> <i>iliosacral</i>
<i>infra-</i>	<b>beneath:</b> <i>infraspinatus</i>
<i>inter-</i>	<b>among, between:</b> <i>interosseous</i>
<i>intra-</i>	<b>inside, within:</b> <i>intracellular</i>
<i>-ion</i>	<b>process:</b> <i>acromion</i>
<i>-ism</i>	<b>condition or state:</b> <i>dimorphism</i>
<i>iso-</i>	<b>equal, like:</b> <i>isotonic</i>
<i>-itis</i>	<b>inflammation:</b> <i>meningitis</i>
<i>labi-</i>	<b>lip:</b> <i>labium majus</i>
<i>lacri-</i>	<b>tears:</b> <i>lacrimal apparatus</i>
<i>later-</i>	<b>side:</b> <i>lateral</i>
<i>leuk-</i>	<b>white:</b> <i>leukocyte</i>
<i>lip-</i>	<b>fat:</b> <i>lipid</i>
<i>-logy</i>	<b>science of:</b> <i>morphology</i>
<i>-lysis</i>	<b>solution, dissolve:</b> <i>hemolysis</i>
<i>macro-</i>	<b>large, great:</b> <i>macrophage</i>
<i>mal-</i>	<b>bad, abnormal, disorder:</b> <i>malignant</i>
<i>medi-</i>	<b>middle:</b> <i>medial</i>
<i>mega-</i>	<b>great, large:</b> <i>megakaryocyte</i>
<i>meso-</i>	<b>middle or moderate:</b> <i>mesoderm</i>
<i>meta-</i>	<b>after, beyond:</b> <i>metatarsal</i>
<i>micro-</i>	<b>small:</b> <i>microtome</i>

<i>mito-</i>	<b>thread:</b> <i>mitochondrion</i>
<i>mono-</i>	<b>alone, one, single:</b> <i>monocyte</i>
<i>morph-</i>	<b>form, shape:</b> <i>morphology</i>
<i>multi-</i>	<b>many, much:</b> <i>multinuclear</i>
<i>myo-</i>	<b>muscle:</b> <i>myology</i>
<i>narc-</i>	<b>numbness, stupor:</b> <i>narcotic</i>
<i>necro-</i>	<b>corpse, dead:</b> <i>necrosis</i>
<i>neo-</i>	<b>new, young:</b> <i>neonatal</i>
<i>nephtr-</i>	<b>kidney:</b> <i>nephritis</i>
<i>neuro-</i>	<b>nerve:</b> <i>neurolemma</i>
<i>noto-</i>	<b>back:</b> <i>notochord</i>
<i>ob-</i>	<b>against, toward, in front of:</b> <i>obturator</i>
<i>oc-</i>	<b>against:</b> <i>occlusion</i>
<i>-oid</i>	<b>resembling, likeness:</b> <i>sigmoid</i>
<i>oligo-</i>	<b>few, small:</b> <i>oligodendrocyte</i>
<i>-oma</i>	<b>tumor:</b> <i>lymphoma</i>
<i>oo-</i>	<b>egg:</b> <i>oocyte</i>
<i>or-</i>	<b>mouth:</b> <i>oral</i>
<i>orchi-</i>	<b>testis:</b> <i>orchiectomy</i>
<i>ortho-</i>	<b>straight, normal:</b> <i>orthopnea</i>
<i>-ory</i>	<b>pertaining to:</b> <i>sensory</i>
<i>-ose</i>	<b>full of:</b> <i>adipose</i>
<i>osteo-</i>	<b>bone:</b> <i>osteoblast</i>
<i>oto-</i>	<b>ear:</b> <i>otolith</i>
<i>ovo-</i>	<b>egg:</b> <i>ovum</i>
<i>par-</i>	<b>give birth to, bear:</b> <i>parturition</i>
<i>para-</i>	<b>near, beyond, beside:</b> <i>paranasal</i>
<i>path-</i>	<b>disease, that which undergoes sickness:</b> <i>pathology</i>
<i>-pathy</i>	<b>abnormality, disease:</b> <i>neuropathy</i>
<i>ped-</i>	<b>children:</b> <i>pediatrician</i>
<i>pen-</i>	<b>need, lack:</b> <i>penicillin</i>
<i>-penia</i>	<b>deficiency:</b> <i>thrombocytopenia</i>
<i>per-</i>	<b>through:</b> <i>percutaneous</i>
<i>peri-</i>	<b>near, around:</b> <i>pericardium</i>
<i>phag-</i>	<b>to eat:</b> <i>phagocyte</i>
<i>phil-</i>	<b>have an affinity:</b> <i>neutrophil</i>

<i>phleb-</i>	<b>vein:</b> <i>phlebitis</i>
<i>-phobia</i>	<b>abnormal fear, dread:</b> <i>hydrophobia</i>
<i>-plasty</i>	<b>reconstruction of:</b> <i>rhinoplasty</i>
<i>platy-</i>	<b>flat, side:</b> <i>platysma</i>
<i>plegia</i>	<b>stroke, paralysis:</b> <i>paraplegia</i>
<i>-pnea</i>	<b>to breathe:</b> <i>apnea</i>
<i>pneumo(n)-</i>	<b>lung:</b> <i>pneumonia</i>
<i>pod-</i>	<b>foot:</b> <i>podiatry</i>
<i>-poiesis</i>	<b>formation of:</b> <i>hemopoiesis</i>
<i>poly-</i>	<b>many, much:</b> <i>polyploid</i>
<i>post-</i>	<b>after, behind:</b> <i>postnatal</i>
<i>pre-</i>	<b>before in time or place:</b> <i>prenatal</i>
<i>pro-</i>	<b>before in time or place:</b> <i>prophase</i>
<i>proct-</i>	<b>anus:</b> <i>proctology</i>
<i>pseudo-</i>	<b>false:</b> <i>pseudostratified</i>
<i>psycho-</i>	<b>mental:</b> <i>psychology</i>
<i>pyo-</i>	<b>pus:</b> <i>pyorrhea</i>
<i>quad-</i>	<b>fourfold:</b> <i>quadriceps femoris</i>
<i>re-</i>	<b>back, again:</b> <i>repolarization</i>
<i>rect-</i>	<b>straight:</b> <i>rectus abdominis</i>
<i>ren-</i>	<b>kidney:</b> <i>renal</i>
<i>rete-</i>	<b>network:</b> <i>rete testis</i>
<i>retro-</i>	<b>backward, behind:</b> <i>retroperitoneal</i>
<i>rhin-</i>	<b>nose:</b> <i>rhinitis</i>
<i>-rrhagia</i>	<b>bleeding:</b> <i>menorrhagia</i>
<i>rrhea</i>	<b>flow or discharge:</b> <i>diarrhea</i>
<i>sanguine-</i>	<b>blood:</b> <i>sanguineous</i>
<i>sarc-</i>	<b>flesh:</b> <i>sarcoma</i>
<i>-scope</i>	<b>instrument for examining a part:</b> <i>stethoscope</i>
<i>-sect</i>	<b>cut:</b> <i>dissect</i>
<i>semi-</i>	<b>half:</b> <i>semilunar</i>
<i>-sis</i>	<b>process or action:</b> <i>dialysis</i>
<i>steno-</i>	<b>narrow:</b> <i>stenosis</i>
<i>stomy</i>	<b>surgical opening:</b> <i>tracheostomy</i>
<i>sub-</i>	<b>under, beneath, below:</b> <i>subcutaneous</i>
<i>super-</i>	<b>above, beyond, upper:</b> <i>superficial</i>

<i>supra-</i>	<b>above, over:</b> <i>suprarenal</i>
<i>syn-(sym)-</i>	<b>together, joined, with:</b> <i>synapse</i>
<i>tachy-</i>	<b>swift, rapid:</b> <i>tachycardia</i>
<i>tele-</i>	<b>far:</b> <i>telencephalon</i>
<i>tens-</i>	<b>stretch:</b> <i>tensor tympani</i>
<i>tetra-</i>	<b>four:</b> <i>tetrad</i>
<i>therm-</i>	<b>heat:</b> <i>thermogram</i>
<i>thorac-</i>	<b>chest:</b> <i>thoracic cavity</i>
<i>thrombo-</i>	<b>lump, clot:</b> <i>thrombocyte</i>
<i>tomy-</i>	<b>cut:</b> <i>tracheotomy</i>
<i>tox-</i>	<b>poison:</b> <i>toxemia</i>
<i>tract-</i>	<b>draw, drag:</b> <i>traction</i>
<i>trans-</i>	<b>across, over:</b> <i>transfuse</i>
<i>tri-</i>	<b>three:</b> <i>trigone</i>
<i>trich-</i>	<b>hair:</b> <i>trichology</i>
<i>-trophy</i>	<b>a state relating to nutrition:</b> <i>hypertrophy</i>
<i>-tropic</i>	<b>turning toward, changing:</b> <i>gonadotropic</i>
<i>-ultra</i>	<b>beyond, excess:</b> <i>ultrasonic</i>
<i>uni-</i>	<b>one:</b> <i>unicellular</i>
<i>-uria</i>	<b>urine:</b> <i>polyuria</i>
<i>uro-</i>	<b>urine:</b> urinary organs or tract: <i>uroscope</i>
<i>vas-</i>	<b>vessel:</b> <i>vasoconstriction</i>
<i>vescer-</i>	<b>organ:</b> <i>visceral</i>
<i>vit-</i>	<b>life:</b> <i>vitamin</i>
<i>zoo-</i>	<b>animal:</b> <i>zoology</i>
<i>zygo-</i>	<b>union, join:</b> <i>zygote</i>

## GAUDEAMUS

“Gaudeamus”- is an ancient student song, appeared in the XIII century. It was very popular among students of Heidelberg and Paris universities. The authors of the text and of the music are unknown. In the XV century Jean Okhengame processed its melody. Since that time it became a traditional hymn of students.

<p>Gaudeāmus igītur, Juvēnes dum sumus ! Post jucundam juventūtem, Post molestam senectūtem Nos habēbit humus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ubi sunt, qui ante nos In mundó fuēre ? Vadīte ad supēros, Transīte ad infēros, Ubi jam fuēre.</p> <p>Vita nostra brevis est, Brevi finiētur; Venit mors velocīter, Rapit nos atrocīter, Nemīni parcētur.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vívat, Academia, Vívant, professōres ! Vívat, membrum quodlibet, Vívant, membra quaelibet ! Semper sint in flore !</p> <p>Vívant omnes virgīnes, Gracīles, formōsae ! Vívant et muliēres, Tenērae, amabīles,</p>	<p>Let us rejoice therefore While we are young. After a pleasant youth After a troublesome old age The earth will have us. Where are they Who were in the world before us? You may cross over to heaven You may go to hell If you wish to see them. Our life is brief It will be finished shortly. Death comes quickly Atrociously, it snatches us away. No one is spare. Long live the academy! Long live the teachers! Long live each male student! Long live each female student! May they always flourish! Long live all maidens Easy and beautiful! Long live mature women also,</p>
---	---



<p>Bonae, laboriōsae !</p> <p>Vivat et respublica, Et qui illam regit ! Vivat nostra civitas, Maecenātum caritas, Quae nos hic protēgit.</p> <p>Péreat tristitia, Péreant dolōres, Péreat diabōlus, Quivis antiburschius Atque irrisōres !</p>	<p>Tender and loveable And full of good labor. Long live the State. And the One who rules it! Long live our City And the charity of benefactors Which protects us here! Let sadness perish! Let haters perish! Let the devil perish! Let whoever is against our school Who laughs at it, perish!</p>
--	--

### LATIN PROVERBS & SAYINGS & THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

1. **Mens sana in corpore sano bonum magnum est** – A sound mind in a sound body.
2. **Tempus vulnera sanat** – Time cures all things.
3. **Ubi concordia, ibi victoria** – Concord makes small things grow.
4. **Ubi mel, ibi fel** – No rose without a thorn.
5. **Valetudo bonum optimum** – Health is better than wealth.
6. **Ipsa scientia potestas est** – Knowledge is power.
7. **Qualis vita, finis ita** – He that lives a knave will hardly die an honest man.
8. **Qualis rex, talis grex** – Like priest, like people.
9. **Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed saepe cadendo** – Constant dropfall wears away the stones.
10. **Finis coronat opus** – The end crowns the work.
11. **Otium post negotium** – Rest after one's labours.
12. **Ignorantia non est argumentum** – Ignorance is not an argument.

- 13. Multum vinum bibere, non diu vivere** – Drink is the source of evil.
- 14. Barba non facit philosophum** – Beard creates lice not brains.
- 15. De gustibus non est disputandum** – Tastes differ.
- 16. Nulla aetas ad discendum sera** – Live & learn (No age is late for studying).
- 17. Una hirundo non facit ver** – One swallow doesn't make a summer.
- 18. Repetitio est mater studiorum** – Repetition is the mother of learning.
- 19. Dum spiro spero** – While there is life there is hope.
- 20. Post factum nullum consilium** – It is late to seek advice after you have run into danger.
- 21. Festina lente** – More haste, less speed.
- 22. Pigritia mater vitiorum** – Idleness is the mother of all evils.
- 23. Consuetudo est altera natura** – Habit is a second nature.
- 24. Procul ex oculis procul ex mente** – Out of sight, out of mind.
- 25. Quot homines, tot sententiae** – So many men, so many minds.
- 26. Audentes fortuna juvat** – Fortune favours the bold.
- 27. Sol lucet omnibus** – The sun casts beams upon the lowest shrubs (The sun shines everybody).
- 28. Labor omnia vincit** – Labor overcomes everything.
- 29. Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur** – A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- 30. Homo homine lupus est** – Man to man is wolf.
- 31. Per aspera ad astra** – Through hardship to the stars.
- 32. De lingua stulta incommode multa** – A close mouth catches no flies.
- 33. Medica mente, non medicamentis** – Doctor, treat with the help of brains, and not with the help of medicines.
- 34. Medice, cura aegrotum, sed non morbum** – Doctor, treat a patient, not an illness.
- 35. Medice, cura te ipsum** – Doctor, heal yourself.
- 36. Medicus nihil aliud est, quam animi consolatio** – Physician is nothing else than consolation for a soul.
- 37. Medicus philosophus est, non enim multa est inter sapientiam et medicinam differentia** – Physician is a

philosopher; there is not a great difference between wisdom and medicine.

**38. Non est vivere, sed valere vita** – The sense of the life is not to exist, but to be strong.

**39. Non quaerit aeger medicum eloquentem, sed sanantem** – The patient wants the doctor not to be an eloquent orator but a good healer.

**40. Officium medici est, ut tuto, ut celeriter, ut jucunde sanet** – The duty of the physician is to treat safely, quickly and pleasantly.

**41. Omnium artium medicina nobilissima (est)** – Medicine is the noblest art.

**42. Optimum medicamentum quies est** – The best medicine is a rest.

**43. Summum bonum medicinae sanitas** – The supreme good of the medicine is health.

**44. Salus aegroti suprema lex medicorum** – The good of a patient is the supreme law for the physicians.

**45. Senectus insanabilis morbus est** – Old age is an incurable illness. (*Сенека*)

**46. Vis medicatrix naturae** – Healing force of the nature.

**47. Usus est optimus magister** – Experiment is the best teacher.

**48. Valetudo bonum optimum** – Health is the best blessing.

**49. Vita sine litteris mors est** – Life without studying is death.

**50. Vivat pax inter populos** – Long live peace among peoples !

## LITE RATURE

- 1) Интернет-словари. [Электронный ресурс] / Интернет-словари. Витебск, 2013. Режим доступа : <http://dic.academic.ru/>. – Дата доступа : 23.09.2013.
- 2) Машковский, М.Д. Лекарственные средства: Пособие по фармакотерапии для врачей : В 2 ч. / М.Д. Машковский. – Мн. : Беларусь, 1987. – 543с. – 1 ч.
- 3) Машковский, М.Д. Лекарственные средства: Пособие по фармакотерапии для врачей : В 2 ч. / М.Д. Машковский. – Мн. : Беларусь, 1987. – 527с. – 2 ч.
- 4) Мерещак, Н.Г. Латинский язык для студентов-стоматологов / Н.Г. Мерещак, Л.П. Семенюк, Л.Г. Чернявская. – Витебск : 2003. – 186 с.
- 5) Мусохранова, М.Б. Пособие по латинскому языку для студентов стоматологического факультета / М.Б. Мусохранова. – Омск : 2007. – 228 с.
- 6) Репин, Б.И. Русско-английский медицинский словарь для стоматологов / Б.И. Репин, Т.Н. Кривцова. – М. : 2005. – 195с.
- 7) Руденок, В.В. Русско-латинский словарь прилагательного одного смыслового ряда в современной анатомической терминологии / В.В. Руденок, А.З. Цисык – Минск : 2011. – 49 с.
- 8) Семенюк, Л.П. Сборник рецептурных упражнений по латинскому языку / Л.П. Семенюк, Л.М. Окатова. – Мн. : 1992. – 100 с.
- 9) Цисык, А.З. Латинский язык / А.З. Цисык. – Минск : 2009. – 204 с.
- 10) Alekseyeva, G.Z. Latin in English for the first-year medical students / G.Z. Alekseyeva. – Vitebsk : 2010. – 128 p.
- 11) Bennett, Charles E. A Latin Grammar / E. Charles Bennet. – Boston and Chicago :1895 and 1908. – 280 p.
- 12) Tsisyk, A.Z. The Latin Language / A.Z. Tsisyk. – Minsk : 2010. – 245 p.

## CONTENTS

Preface .....	3
<b>Phonetics</b>	
<i>Lesson 1.</i> §1. The alphabet .....	4
§ 2. Accentuation rules .....	7
<b>PART 1. Anatomical terminology</b>	
§ 3. Nouns .....	9
<i>Lesson 2.</i> § 4. Adjectives .....	14
<i>Lesson 3.</i> § 5. Degrees of comparison of adjectives .....	21
<i>Lesson 4.</i> § 6. Nouns of the IIIrd declension .....	24
<i>Lesson 5.</i> § 7. Nominative and Genitive plural .....	30
<i>Lesson 6.</i> § 8. Nominative and Genitive plural. Continuation.	37
<i>Lesson 7.</i> § 9. Revision of lexical and grammar material of anatomical terminology .....	41
<i>Lesson 8.</i> Pattern of the final test on the topic “Anatomical terminology”.....	43
<b>PART 2. Pharmaceutical terminology</b>	
<i>Lesson 9.</i> § 10. Rules for making up the Latin part of a medical prescription .....	46
<i>Lesson 10.</i> § 11. Prepositions used in prescriptions. Accusative and Ablative cases .....	52
<i>Lesson 11.</i> § 12. Latin names of chemical elements, salts, acids, oxides, hydroxides, peroxides .....	58
<i>Lesson 12.</i> § 13. Formation of drug names. Greek and Latin term elements in drug names. Using of accusative plural in prescriptions. Greek and Latin term elements in Latin drug names .....	65
<i>Lesson 13.</i> § 14. Revising of lexical and grammar material of the pharmaceutical terminology .....	72
<i>Lesson 14.</i> Pattern of the final test on the topic «Pharmaceutical terminology» .....	77
<b>PART 3. Clinical terminology</b>	
Introduction .....	81
<i>Lesson 15.</i> § 15. Clinical terminology .....	82
<i>Lesson 16.</i> § 16. Clinical terminology .....	87

<b>Lesson 17.</b> § 17. Clinical terminology .....	91
<b>Lesson 18.</b> § 18. Revision of lexical material of the clinical terminology .....	96
<b>Lesson 19.</b> Pattern of the final test on the topic “Clinical terminology” .....	98
<b>Lesson 20.</b> Pattern of the credit-test .....	100
Latin-English vocabulary .....	104
English-Latin vocabulary .....	112
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
<i>Appendix 1.</i> Abbreviations in anatomical terminology .....	123
<i>Appendix 2.</i> Examples of nouns’ declensions .....	123
<i>Appendix 3.</i> Examples of adjectives’ declensions .....	125
<i>Appendix 4.</i> Declension of nouns with adjectives (agreed attributes) .....	127
<i>Appendix 5.</i> The most important generally accepted prescription abbreviations .....	129
<i>Appendix 6.</i> Pattern of prescribing different medicinal forms	133
<i>Appendix 7.</i> Prefixes and suffixes in English anatomical and medical terminology .....	136
Gaudeamus .....	143
Latin proverbs & sayings & their English equivalents ....	144
Literature .....	147
Contents .....	149

*Учебное издание*

**АЛЕКСЕЕВА ГАЛИНА ЗАХАРОВНА  
ИВАНЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА**

**ЛАТИНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ-СТОМАТОЛОГОВ**

**LATIN FOR  
STOMATOLOGICAL STUDENTS**

учебно-методическое пособие  
на английском языке

Под общей редакцией Р.В. Кадушко

Редактор Г.З. Алексеева  
Технический редактор И.А.Борисов  
Компьютерная верстка Н.В. Иваненко, Н.В. Лабусова

Подписано в печать \_\_\_\_\_. Формат бумаги 64х84 1/16.  
Бумага типографская № 2. Ризография. Усл. печ. л. \_\_\_\_\_.  
Уч.-изд. л. \_\_\_\_\_. Тираж \_\_\_\_\_ экз. Заказ № \_\_\_\_\_.

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение УО «Витебский  
государственный медицинский университет».  
ЛП № 02330/453 от 30.12.2013г.